

Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING EDITION.

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Great Britain.
LONDON, JULY 30—31, 1882.

THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

For the last few days our position in Egypt has been watched with great and increasing anxiety by every one who has comprehended the drift and bearing of the recent change in the policy of Turkey. Apart altogether from the abundant evidence of double-dealing on the part of the Porte which is furnished by a mere narrative of the events of the last two months, we have ample reason for believing that the expedition it has now determined to send to Egypt has no other object than to thwart and oppose the efforts we are now making to restore order. Unfortunately, the Turks have the advantage of being able to anticipate the arrival of the troops we are now sending out. From Constantinople to Alexandria is a voyage of only four days, and the transport of Turkish troops for so short a distance is an exceedingly simple and expeditiously managed affair. They are merely packed upon the decks of ironclads or transports, and left to shift for themselves until they reach shore. It is, therefore, perfectly easy for the Porte to land fifteen or twenty thousand men in Egypt in a very short time. If it does so, it clearly places the British troops already there in an exceedingly awkward position, besides acquiring the power of taking the whole matter out of their hands. The most probable result of the landing of Turkish troops is that Arabi will declare his submission to his lawful sovereign, placing his army under the command of the Turkish general. The Porte will at once declare that order has been completely re-established, as, indeed, it has promised that it would be if only the Sultan were left to deal with the rebels in his own way. This great work accomplished, the combined Turkish and Egyptian forces will take up positions in the country of such nature that our action will be completely paralyzed, even if we can still find a proper object for our attack. It will require no little diplomatic ingenuity to do this after the Turkish troops, representing the Sovereign of Egypt, have accepted the complete submission of the rebels whom we intended to chastise. According to diplomatic logic, our whole mission in Egypt is *ipso facto* accomplished, and ostensibly in precisely the way which we ourselves suggested. Nothing can remain for us but to choose between retiring baffled and beaten, outwitted and out-generalled by the Turks, and breaking through the diplomatic fetters which now bind us. In short, the combination of Arabi's forces with the Sultan's, which is a moral certainty if the latter had in Egypt, may compel us either to abandon the country to the successful conspirators or to come into opposition or collision of some kind with the Turkish forces. In these circumstances, the responsibility resting upon the Government is exceedingly heavy. The policy of which Lord Dufferin is now made the instrument is characterized by great weakness, and must prove wholly inadequate to cope with the difficulties that beset the country. Co-operation with Turkey might, indeed, be accepted if the Turks were to send a moderate contingent to act under the orders of the British Commander, but there does not seem to be the slightest indication that they recognize our position at all, or that they even affect to co-operate with us. Their obvious design is to exclude us altogether, and to maintain what we have no right to be in Egypt at all. It is, therefore, mere trifling to continue negotiations for the purpose of getting such worthless pledges of good faith as a proclamation against Arabi. Nothing is easier than for the Sultan to issue the desired proclamation, in terms to which we could take no exception, yet which would convey to those acquainted with the *nuances* of Turkish expression the knowledge that there was no real condemnation of the docile rebel. Besides, we have apparently got beyond the point at which the Sultan thinks it worth while even to deceive us. It is exceedingly improbable that Lord Dufferin can persuade him to so much as pretend that he yields to our wishes, since he relies upon inflicting upon us a substantial defeat by means of his Egyptian expedition. It rests with the Government to devise means of extricating us from a dilemma of an extremely grave and perplexing character; but it is at least obvious that extrication cannot be effected by perseverance in efforts of the kind that Lord Dufferin has hitherto been instructed to make. We are undoubtedly hampered by the Conference, to whose invitation we have permitted a continuing character to attach, and the dexterity with which the Turks have shown in involving the Government in contradictions. It would have been wiser to have intimated formally on Thursday week, if not at an earlier date, that the invitation of the Conference not having been accepted as and when it was given, we could no longer regard ourselves as in any way bound by it. This has not been done, apparently owing to the exaggerated respect entertained by the Cabinet for what is, after all, a diplomatic figment; and we in consequence find ourselves condemned upon technicalities of our own constructing and caught in traps of our own devising. Probably we cannot now break through the toils without drawing forth some protest. But we cannot permit things to take the course they have followed during the last few days without very shortly having to face military difficulties much more grave than the diplomatic ones. It is for the Cabinet to show that it appreciates the gravity of the situation, that it knows how to devise measures for the safeguarding of the national interests and the vindication of the national honour, both of which are at this moment in serious jeopardy. —*Times*.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

Two of the detachments of the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards were inspected on Monday evening by the Prince of Wales, Colonel of the Household Cavalry at the Albany Barracks. His Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, and the young Queen arrived at the barracks between ten and eleven this morning. There was an immense assemblage of spectators both inside and outside the barracks. The Prince was attended by Colonel Sir Digby Probyn, and among those present were the Duke of Athole, Lord and Lady Waterford, Lord Sefton, and Lord de Lisle. The band of the Life Guards were in attendance under the conductorship of Mr. Charles Godfray. The inspection commenced about half-past ten o'clock, and was concluded shortly after eleven. The total number of officers and men was over 1,000, there being 160 of each rank. As they form the detachments who will leave England in advance of the 2d Life Guards' squadron. They were under the command of Colonel Milne Home, M.P., (of the Royal Horse Guards), Major the Hon. O. Montague of the Blues, and Colonel C. R. Talbot of the 1st Life Guards). The Prince of Wales, at the close of the march past, expressed his satisfaction. The Duke of Cambridge was to have been present at the inspection, but was unavoidably absent. When told that him it was reported that he had been ill, he said, "I am not ill, but I am not well." He then replied as follows:—"My dear Knox—The Queen regrets that she is unable to be present at the inspection of the 1st Battalion of the Scots Guards, to-morrow. Her Majesty knows that the Scots Guards will do their duty as gallantly as they have always hitherto done, and commands me to convey to you her best wishes for their welfare—Yours very truly, Harry F. Ponsonby." To this, he said, "I have replied as follows:—"My dear General—Will you kindly inform her Majesty that the 1st Battalion of Scots Guards are deeply grateful for the interest which she has taken in their welfare, and that they hope in any position to do their duty as Queen's Guards should—Yours very sincerely, G. W. Knox, Lieutenant-Colonel." The men were enthusiastically cheered as they passed down the river. When the Adm. P. was reached they at once landed, and then embarked on board the Orient. At 11.15 the steamer was pulled out into the basin, and immediately afterwards the Duke of Connaught came down the river in a special steamer, accompanied by the Duchess, and by the Prince and Princess of Wales with the three young princesses, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. Childers, and others. Shortly afterwards the Orient was towed into the river, and started on her voyage.

ENGLAND AND THE FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The course which France has chosen to adopt has lessons for us which we should take to heart. For one thing, we may see more clearly by all this how uncertain are the foundations of European politics, at a time when we are entering upon a war in which all Europe is more or less concerned, and more or less authorized to meddle in. If France, which has hitherto appeared so resolute in defence of her position and pretensions in Egypt, and so fiercely opposed to the intervention of Turkey any-

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

Among the latest despatches received by the *Times* from its correspondent with the British forces in Alexandria we select the following:—

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 30, 0.35 A.M.
In previous telegrams I have advocated the necessity of an attack on the Aboukir. In doing so I was following the opinions of good authorities, my doctors differ, and I think it well to give now a very opposite opinion from one whom I am compelled to consider a higher authority than any I have yet quoted. Unfortunately, however, the considerations which so frequently hamper my despatches compel me to omit the main resting of his remarks—the technical reasons which lead him to deprecate an attack. I can only say they appear equally conclusive to himself, an authority and myself, a tyro. The remarks I can quote are these:—

...you are going to attack the Aboukir fort. I venture to say you are committing a mistake. At the present moment your fleet is in no danger, neither is yours. You have, therefore, no excuse for incurring any unnecessary risk. ...at least, be certain of a very small gain before running that risk. What is your possible gain? Assume that your attack is from Ramleh, and sea, and that it is perfectly successful. Assume that you have captured some fort. What? You say that Arabi is dragging some from there. That is an argument which might have had value the day after the bombardment of Alexandria; it is not now. I assure you he has had plenty of time to take all he wanted. ...I trust that remain in their houses after dark. This is done with the object of avoiding loss of innocent life, it being impossible to distinguish friends from foes in the darkness. The native police in Ramleh number six men, and are practically useless, especially as they dare not be abroad at night for fear of an assault by Bedouins. An adventurer has promised in the shape of a contingent of our soldiers, who will doubtless have the effect of encouraging them. To-night there is to be a strong picket placed at the farther end of Ramleh, besides a small contingent which is to go off to assist the native police.

The Chief of Police informed me that a certain Bedouin Sheik, well-known in Ramleh, has been leading a band of marauders into the village nightly in search of plunder. Some excitement is felt here as to what may be the result of the bombardment of the Aboukir Forts. Some think that there are no forceable force of the enemy's troops there, which may advance on our position here after the Aboukir Forts have been silenced. This also I do not doubt possible, because even on the supposition that the force is there, they have no strong retreat towards Kafrelawar, immediately to the south of Aboukir, and they would not be likely to incur the double risk of being shelled from our ships on the coast as well as having to encounter our force entrenched on the waterworks ridge. Commander Hammill, of the *Marsella*, commands the naval brigade remaining on the hill. Captain Hammon Thomas, who was in charge, having had to return to his ship, the *Marsella*. The health of the tropicarians good in spite of the warm weather. The English may now here is naturally anxious to show its mettle. It would be safe if any natural desire to sweep laurels before others came to claim the honour of allowing to imperil the honour of the British arms and the salvation of the Egyptian people.

2.55 P.M.

The night before last four houses were broken into at Ramleh, and last night the same number, my own among them. According to information given by servants, about 20 or 30 Bedouin Arabs tried to force open the door. Failing that, and probably led by my own watchman, they got on to the roof of the house by a ladder, descended the staircase into the kitchen, stole the meat and bacon, and smashed all the glass and crockery they could lay hands on. They were luckily unable to get into the rest of the house. These things happened within a mile of the English headquarters and in spite of the English patrols and the native police. Complaints have been made to the General, and it is hoped that more efficient protection may be granted. Many persons who proposed returning to live at Ramleh have renounced their intention.

Privileged Bey, an Austrian subject in Government employ, has arrived from Port Said in the *Dongola*. He states that there was an intention on the part of the English and French to land Marines for the purpose of protecting the town, and that the Germans actually landed 25 men to protect the Turks, and breaking through the diplomatic fetters which now bind us. In short, the combination of Arabi's forces with the Sultan's, which is a moral certainty if the latter had in Egypt, may compel us either to abandon the country to the successful conspirators or to come into opposition or collision of some kind with the Turkish forces. In these circumstances, the responsibility resting upon the Government is exceedingly heavy. The policy of which Lord Dufferin is now made the instrument is characterized by great weakness, and must prove wholly inadequate to cope with the difficulties that beset the country. Co-operation with Turkey might, indeed, be accepted if the Turks were to send a moderate contingent to act under the orders of the British Commander, but there does not seem to be the slightest indication that they recognize our position at all, or that they even affect to co-operate with us. Their obvious design is to exclude us altogether, and to maintain what we have no right to be in Egypt at all. It is, therefore, mere trifling to continue negotiations for the purpose of getting such worthless pledges of good faith as a proclamation against Arabi. Nothing is easier than for the Sultan to issue the desired proclamation, in terms to which we could take no exception, yet which would convey to those acquainted with the *nuances* of Turkish expression the knowledge that there was no real condemnation of the docile rebel. Besides, we have undoubtedly hampered by the Conference, to whose invitation we have permitted a continuing character to attach, and the dexterity with which the Turks have shown in involving the Government in contradictions. It would have been wiser to have intimated formally on Thursday week, if not at an earlier date, that the invitation of the Conference not having been accepted as and when it was given, we could no longer regard ourselves as in any way bound by it. This has not been done, apparently owing to the exaggerated respect entertained by the Cabinet for what is, after all, a diplomatic figment; and we in consequence find ourselves condemned upon technicalities of our own constructing and caught in traps of our own devising. Probably we cannot now break through the toils without drawing forth some protest. But we cannot permit things to take the course they have followed during the last few days without very shortly having to face military difficulties much more grave than the diplomatic ones. It is for the Cabinet to show that it appreciates the gravity of the situation, that it knows how to devise measures for the safeguarding of the national interests and the vindication of the national honour, both of which are at this moment in serious jeopardy. —*Times*.

In reference to the accepted competition between Port Said and Alexandria, I doubt whether even the greatest difficulty under which the latter labours will ever make Port Said a very serious rival. The business of Alexandria, containing the large stores, remains intact. In spite of all opposition from Port Said it has latterly increased much, and store rents have risen. Port Said labour under the disadvantage that it does not possess the actual amount of ground which would enable such stores to be built if business were transferred to that channel. Two other causes, port Said is at a disadvantage. The one is that Alexandria is more easily accessible to the cotton-growing lands, and the other that the ridiculous policy of the company stifles all enterprise.

JULY 30, 4 P.M.

Colonel Thackwell, commanding the 38th, rode round by the outlying pickets this morning. As interpreter I was able to be of some use, so I accompanied him on his rounds. We visited several houses not far from the line of the Ramleh railway. Most of those near the line, as I have already stated, had been utterly wrecked. One large house we came to, the property of a wealthy Greek named Simadino, we found untouched, with two servants still remaining in charge of it. Only one servant was on the spot when we came up, and on questioning him found that, so far, the house had escaped; but he spoke of leaving it to go into Alexandria for his own safety. He stated that only last night two houses in the vicinity had been broken into and robbed. He said he would not stay to be killed. When told that him it was reported that a small party of British soldiers would patrol the neighbourhood he seemed reassured, but said that unless soldiers were sent he would not stay. This was the gist of what several other native servants had to say. They had so far remained loyal to their masters and disregarded their property, but as raids by Bedouins were of nightly occurrence they could not stay without protection. Col. Thackwell is in a difficult position, but is doing all in his power to render the peaceably disposed remainder of the Ramleh population secure. He has a safe-conduct from Arabi, and assisted him in obtaining it. He has no difficulty in obtaining supplies from Cairo, neither France nor England will assist him in his military operations. With such powerful encirclement, it is easy to understand that Arabi has no idea of surprise. The *Canard* current here yesterday of his sending *partisan* to treat was no palpable a hoax that it was credited by no well-informed persons. Reout Pasha, one of the Deputies from Cairo, asserts that not only has Arabi been encouraged in his resistance by the promises of the moral support of Italy and France, made to him by M. de Lesseps and the Italian Consul, but also by the sympathy of Baron Ring, who had acted as his good friend at Constantinople.

According to reports received at the Palace, the English General had reached Kafrelawar, special train from Ismailia, with a safe-conduct from Arabi. This he had no difficulty in obtaining, as he had in previous communications with him, assured the rebel General of his entire sympathy and approval of his conduct, and promised that should Arabi abstain from injuring the Canal, neither France nor England will assist him in his military operations. A deputation was introduced, and a new and adopted and presented to Lord Charles Beresford and Major Gordon, the late and present head of the English political department. A deputation was introduced, and received with every attention. Everything Major Gordon can do to help himself justice was able to do to himself. The town is crowded with Arabi's followers, and the native gendarmerie, which requires thorough reorganization, a task which Lord Charles Beresford quite appreciated the necessity, but was unable to undertake, no British officer with the requisite knowledge of the language being available.

The *Daily News* publishes the following among other despatches from its correspondent:—

ALEXANDRIA, SUNDAY, 1 P.M.

In consequence of the repeated despatch of detailed accounts of the number and position of the British forces by some native correspondents, after having been cautioned by the Admiral, a communication over all Press messages has been established by Admiral Seymour, in order of the Home Government. Every one has confidence in the officer on whom the disagreeable duty falls, and it is much to be regretted that the enterprise of certain correspondents has caused a hard-and-fast rule to be applied to all. The city, and even the Khedive's palace, is full of Arabi's spies and friends, and it is felt that too much importance is attached to the news telegraphed to London and transmitted from London to Arabi. He is perfectly informed as to what takes place long before news can arrive from England, and if not the most effective way to prevent his reaching him would be to cut the wires at Kantara.

It is not allowed to enter into details of the force on the spot it is hoped that we may be allowed to criticise the shortcomings of the home authorities, and ask why the troops have arrived without ammunition, and why the medical staff have been sent out unprovided with medical and surgical requirements.

The attitude and insolent conduct of the natives and the uncontrollable appearance of the Mustafezzins has caused a great discontent and anxiety among the Europeans. A meeting of all nationalities has been held, and a new and adopted and presented to Lord Charles Beresford and Major Gordon, the late and present head of the English political department. A deputation was introduced, and received with every attention. Everything Major Gordon can do to help himself justice was able to do to himself. The town is crowded with Arabi's followers, and the native gendarmerie, which requires thorough reorganization, a task which Lord Charles Beresford quite appreciated the necessity, but was unable to undertake, no British officer with the requisite knowledge of the language being available.

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Great-Britain.

London, July 31—August 1, 1882.

THE CRISIS.

The acceptance by the Porte of the invitation to send troops to Egypt addressed to it by the Conference is still the dominant fact in a complicated and anxious situation. No active steps have yet been taken for the despatch of a Turkish contingent, and, indeed, before any such steps could be taken certain preliminary conditions, regarded by the English Government as absolutely essential, to use Mr. Gladstone's words, must be complied with. Circumstances have completely changed since the Idantic Note was first delivered to the Porte. England has resolved on active intervention in Egypt, so that any intervention on the part of the Porte would no longer be a simple acceptance of the invitation of the Powers, but would have to be adjusted to the conditions established by the action of England. In the first place, therefore, the condition precedent of the acceptance by England of Turkish co-operation must be fulfilled. The Sultan must issue a proclamation upholding Tewlik Pacha and denouncing Arabi as a rebel. Until this is done there can be no question of the despatch of Turkish troops. Whether the Conference sees fit to impose this condition or not, it has been imposed by England, and cannot be withdrawn. Moreover, the unconditional acceptance of the Idantic Note does not immediately and entirely free the action of the Porte in the matter. The last clause of that document recites that "the application of the articles and conditions enumerated above will form the object of a subsequent agreement between the six Powers and Turkey." Such an agreement must necessarily be based on the circumstances actually existing, among which the presence of English troops in Alexandria and the resolve of England to intervene herself are the most important. If it be true, moreover, that the Russian Plenipotentiary has received instructions to withdraw from the general discussions of the Conference, and only to take part in its deliberations concerning the measures necessary for the security of the Suez Canal, the Conference can no longer be competent to frame the further agreement contemplated in the Idantic Note. In any case it is clear that the position of England in the matter entitles her to a determining voice in any further negotiations preliminary to a Turkish intervention. The Porte has itself to thank if its action in the whole matter has given rise to profound suspicion and distrust. It is impossible not to see that the sudden resolve of the Sultan to send troops to Egypt has been prompted, not by any sincere intention to re-establish order in the country and to restore the authority of the Khedive, but simply by the fear that the work would be undertaken and accomplished by England. It is not very long since the Sultan conferred on Arabi an important decoration and mark of his favour, not until it was known that England's resolve was shown that the Porte should be forced to say that it was somewhat sinister. There is an ominous appearance in the gradual withdrawal from us of every kind of co-operation, encouragement, or even approval. This may indicate nothing more than cold indifference, but if there be more than this—if there be any grounds for supposing that we are not being treated by Europe with anything but a straight-forwardness—there is a straightforward and efficient way of baffling the calculations that have prompted all this tortuousness. The Government may rely upon it that the nation will see them through any difficulty in which they may have become entangled by the bad faith of others. Having gone to Egypt, to vindicate the authority of the Khedive and our own acknowledged interests, we cannot and shall not retire until the task we have undertaken is fulfilled both in spirit and to the letter. But if we are resolved to finish successfully the work to which we have pledged ourselves, we are bound to give warning to all persons who would baulk or impede our mission to stand aside until it is executed. So long as we cling to the formalities and fictions of the Conference, of the European Concert, of a European Mandate, and such like figments of inexperienced statesmanship, we shall be perpetually finding ourselves entangled in one cobweb after another. If the conditions of the Conference do not confer on us the right to forbid the despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt at present, then we must make the right for ourselves, by declaring in plain and positive terms that we will not at one and the same time restore order in Egypt for the benefit of Europe, and allow Europe to hamper our freedom and confound our policy. We have been quite forbearing, quite complaisant enough. The people of this country are prepared to pay for a costly and difficult expedition, but they are not prepared to be made the tools of Europe at the same time.

even if their acceptance were of any real value. Even if the Sultan were to fulfil Lord Granville's requirements by proclaiming Arabi a rebel and promising to uphold the authority of the Khedive, there is absolutely no security for the discharge of his undertaking. On Friday last Lord Dufferin was instructed to impose these conditions upon the Porte as necessary preliminaries to our acceptance of Turkish co-operation, and further to ask how the force sent was to be disposed. Questions of this kind may have a formal significance, but they are certainly not meant to be treated as diplomatic curiosities, and dallied with or postponed over after the true old Turkish fashion. One rule for dealing with the Porte is to consider all inquiries not replied to within a reasonable time as answered in the sense most unfavourable to Turkey. In a sense her Majesty's Ministers have acted upon that plan. They have not slackened in their military preparations while the Porte and the Palace were concocting their next manoeuvre. So far, so good. But it is necessary for us to act without the slightest reliance upon Turkish assurances. It is time that we should make up our minds how to act in the event of Turkish troops being despatched. We by no means regard such a result as certain. The Sultan would pause before taking so critical a step without encouragement, and that he is not very likely to receive from any quarter. Germany is believed to have pressed him to issue the proclamations required by the British Government, but that is now a question of little, if any, importance. If Abdul Hamid despatches a force to Egypt, it matters not whether he gives information to us, which may be true or false, or what he intends to do with it. If such a force were allowed to land, there can be no security that it would not—or rather there can be little doubt that it would—join Arabi's army. The maxim, "Divide and control," might thus be very much in point. If two armies are likely when they meet to act against a third, it requires no argument to show that the third must in common prudence prevent their meeting. This is no time for squeamish scruples about the sovereign rights of the Sultan. He has neglected to use his position, and his neglect has resulted to our prejudice. In the discharge of a plain duty we are fully justified in providing for our own safety without regard to his wishes or designs.

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ENGLAND AND THE FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The course which France has chosen to adopt has lessons for us which we should take to heart. For one thing, we may see more clearly by all this how uncertain are the foundations of European politics, at a time when we are entering upon war in which all Europe is more or less concerned and more or less authorized to meddle in. If France, which has hitherto appeared so resolute in defence of her position and pretensions in Egypt, and so fiercely opposed to the intervention of Turkey anywhere in North Africa, suddenly steps back from the one and no longer has a word to say against the other, we know the reason why. The rancour of faction

may account for it in some measure; but even if their acceptance were of any real value. Even if the Sultan were to fulfil Lord Granville's requirements by proclaiming Arabi a rebel and promising to uphold the authority of the Khedive, there is absolutely no security for the discharge of his undertaking. On Friday last Lord Dufferin was instructed to impose these conditions upon the Porte as necessary preliminaries to our acceptance of Turkish co-operation, and further to ask how the force sent was to be disposed. Questions of this kind may have a formal significance, but they are certainly not meant to be treated as diplomatic curiosities, and dallied with or postponed over after the true old Turkish fashion. One rule for dealing with the Porte is to consider all inquiries not replied to within a reasonable time as answered in the sense most unfavourable to Turkey. In a sense her Majesty's Ministers have acted upon that plan. They have not slackened in their military preparations while the Porte and the Palace were concocting their next manoeuvre. So far, so good. But it is necessary for us to act without the slightest reliance upon Turkish assurances. It is time that we should make up our minds how to act in the event of Turkish troops being despatched. We by no means regard such a result as certain. The Sultan would pause before taking so critical a step without encouragement, and that he is not very likely to receive from any quarter. Germany is believed to have pressed him to issue the proclamations required by the British Government, but that is now a question of little, if any, importance. If Abdul Hamid despatches a force to Egypt, it matters not whether he gives information to us, which may be true or false, or what he intends to do with it. If such a force were allowed to land, there can be no security that it would not—or rather there can be little doubt that it would—join Arabi's army. The maxim, "Divide and control," might thus be very much in point. If two armies are likely when they meet to act against a third, it requires no argument to show that the third must in common prudence prevent their meeting. This is no time for squeamish scruples about the sovereign rights of the Sultan. He has neglected to use his position, and his neglect has resulted to our prejudice. In the discharge of a plain duty we are fully justified in providing for our own safety without regard to his wishes or designs.

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LONDON, AUGUST 1-2, 1882.

EGYPT AND THE POWERS.

The threatened dissolution of the Conference has been indefinitely postponed. Sir Charles Dilke stated on Tuesday night, in reply to Mr. Bourke, that M. Onou, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, had been directed to rejoin the meetings of the other five Ambassadors at Constantinople. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs further announced, in answer to Mr. Cowen, that all the Great Powers had requested the Sultan to proclaim Arabi a rebel. It must be presumed that the instructions for which M. Onou was waiting have now been received, and we have reason to believe that her Majesty's Ministers are not aware of any intention on the Czar's part to limit his future participation to the question of the Suez Canal. Germany is reported to have proposed that the Canal should be formally placed under the protection of all the Powers, and our Paris correspondent telegraphs that France may thus have an opportunity of taking part in the action of Europe. But the logic of facts is not to be confined within the limits of understandings arrived at or protocols drawn up in the Turkish capital. We have no wish to undervalue the advantages of procuring the general consent of Europe to measures which may seem to be required in the interests of European peace. The European Concert has done good in the past, and may yet do more in the future. But at the present moment the interest of England is so plain, and her duty so clear, that they can scarcely be explained or illustrated by the suggestions of foreign Governments. The military preparations which have excited so much attention in Eng and during the last few weeks were designed and are being completed for the simple purpose of restoring order in Egypt. The Cabinet has shown itself at least sufficiently anxious to enlist the sympathies and attract the support of other nations. The result of these well-intended efforts has not been such as to suggest the expediency of renewing them, or to interfere in the least degree with the project of sole English action in Egypt. France, for reasons which appear to her and to us sufficient, has withdrawn from further participation in a course which affects no direct concern of her own. Italy declines, on grounds of which she is certainly the best judge and which it would be ungrateful in Englishmen to scrutinise severely, to co-operate with this country in an enterprise for the success of which England is responsible. The other Powers, with one exception, maintain a complete neutrality, which there is no reason to suppose is other wise than benevolent. Turkey still promises or threatens to put down rebellion in what she regards as a Turkish province. But we cannot consent to be hampered by co-operation of this more than ambiguous sort. The overwhelming defeat of M. de Freycinet in the Chamber furnished a pretty clear indication of French dislike for foreign intervention. But our correspondent describes in greater detail the evidences of popular opinion on a policy of adventure and interference. It seems to us that his testimony may be received with satisfaction from more than one point of view. Excellent as are the relations subsisting at the present moment between the French Republic and ourselves, it is no matter for regret that France should withdraw from co-operation in a work which we can do more simply and more easily alone. But, independently of this selfish and practical question, the peaceful disposition of the French democracy is a good omen for the future. The disturbing force in the situation is Turkey. Our Alexandria correspondent telegraphs that the Khedive has been informed of the despatch of troops from Constantinople. This contingent, which is called the first, is nominally sent for the purpose of protecting Tewfik's personal safety. It may or not be preliminary to the arrival of a larger force, with ulterior purposes. It has become abundantly clear that a Turkish occupation of Egypt would in any circumstances or under any conditions be most perilous. We cannot allow ourselves to be obstructed in the discharge of our duty by a Power which has abstained from doing anything in Egypt until it saw an opportunity of doing mischief. The past relations between Arabi Pacha and his august Sovereign, which culminated in the grotesque mission of Dervish Pacha, and in Arabi's decoration, make it very difficult to believe that Turkish troops, if landed in Egypt, would co-operate in any way with England. Even if they would, there are very serious objections to accepting their aid. Nothing which England could do for Egypt would be more undoubtedly beneficial than to save the latter country from Turkish occupation. We mention elsewhere the probability of Turkish troops being admitted to co-operation with England, provided that they are placed under the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley. The condition is stringent, and the situation would be dangerous, and the necessity of receiving assistance from Turkey on any terms is not apparent. In face of the evidence which is said to have just come to light, and which proves what almost everyone believed—the Sultan's

complicity with Arabi Pacha—the proposed proclamation against Arabi would be almost entirely worthless. *Daily News.*

The Times says:—Until the request of the Powers is complied with, the Porte cannot even pretend to have received a mandate from the Powers, and in these circumstances it is probable that the premature despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt would lead to something more than diplomatic difficulties. It is reported, indeed, that 5,000 troops are ready to embark forthwith, and that financial arrangements have been made to cover the expenses of the expedition. The Ottoman Bank is to find the funds, the security offered being, first, the undertaking of the Powers that Egypt would bear the expense of a Turkish intervention, and secondly, a surrender made by the Russian Government of the instalment of the Wake Indemnity now due. The latter arrangement is one which naturally suggests certain reflections on the relation of Russia to the Conference and its policy in respect of the Egyptian difficulty; but as the Russian Government has consented to rejoin the Conference, we may perhaps assume that its complaisance towards the Porte is conditional on the Sultan's acceptance of the terms of the Identic Note. The same remark applies with even greater force to the other security accepted by the Ottoman Bank. The revenues of Egypt would be applied by the Powers to the defray of a Turkish intervention in Egypt only in the event of a strict adhesion by the Porte to the programme laid down in the Identic Note and in documents supplementary to it. Until, therefore, the Porte has come to an understanding either with the Conference itself or, in default of the Conference, with the Power most interested in Egypt—that is, with England—it may become the duty of this country to see that the troops of the Porte are not despatched to Egypt. Of other questions answered yesterday the most important was that which related to M. de Lesseps. It is satisfactory to learn that this gentleman—an otherwise signal services to civilization—must be frankly acknowledged—is no longer to be allowed without protest to assume the character of an independent potentate. Grave objections have been entertained in many quarters to what is called the neutralization of the Suez Canal; but even that might almost be regarded as a preferable alternative to the overbearing and meddlesome autocracy of M. de Lesseps.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, on the report stage of the Arrears Bill, Lord Emily moved an addition to Lord Salisbury's amendment requiring the joint action of landlord and tenant, that the decision of the landlord might be overruled by the Land Commissioners on reasonable cause shown. Lord Cambefort regarded this as an amendment to the Bill of the Government, but to the Duke of Lord Salisbury, and must leave the matter to be dealt with by the noble marquis. Lord Salisbury could not see how the amendment would work, nor could he see how the rejection of the Bill was a necessary consequence of the acceptance of his amendment, except in so far as it pleased the peculiar humour of the Prime Minister that it should be so. Lord Granville, in a few sentences somewhat sharply spoken, denounced as "unworthy" this attempt to separate Mr. Gladstone from his colleagues. The report having been agreed to, the Duke of Abercorn, on the motion for the third reading, moved an amendment making it compulsory that the Land Commissioners should take into account the value of the tenant right when estimating the liability of the tenant. Mr. FitzGerald, making his maiden speech in the House, supported the amendment, rather than the Duke of Lord Salisbury's amendment, as being the greatest responsibility that would rest upon him if the Bill were abandoned. Ultimately the amendment was agreed to, and the Bill passed. The remaining business disposed of, their lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. O'Donnell gave notice to move that before progress is made with the new Rules of Procedure a Select Committee shall be appointed to consider the action of the Chairman of Committees, and her Majesty's Ministers in respect of the suspension of sixteen members on the 1st July last, and the conduct of the Speaker in compelling a division on the second reading of a Bill in February of last year. Replying to Mr. Bourke, Sir Charles Dilke said the Russian Chargé d'Affaires had been directed by his Government to rejoin the Conference. The hon. baronet was not able to state anything with respect to the probable termination of the Conference. No information had been received by the Government confirming the report in the newspapers of a meeting at Cairo, at which a resolution had been passed supporting Arabi and rejecting the Khedive. In reply to Mr. Joseph Coats, Sir Charles Dilke stated that the Great Powers represented the Sultan to proclaim Arabi, and replied to the Earl of Bective. The Under-Secretary of State said the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been directed to the report that M. de Lesseps had prevented the landing of French troops at Port Said, and was travelling under safe conduct from Arabi Pacha. Official complaint had been addressed to the Government concerning his conduct. Replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, as to the order of the business, the Premier mentioned several small bills, now pending, with which he thought progress might be made. As to the Arrears Bill, he stated, to the evident surprise of the House, it is proposed to postpone the consideration of the Lords' amendments beyond Friday. He promised to refer to the subject at today's sitting—when the Scotch Education Bill will be taken. Mr. Trevelyan informed Mr. Sexton that no opposition had succeeded to Colonel Throckmorton's bill, having now, by their recent Proclamation, completely compromised themselves with the Military Party, are bound to the Khedive. Wertheim disengaged from office they might again become dangerous. Much consternation is felt among the French population at the instructions given by the French Consul General received from his Government. These are practically to leave the whole affair alone, and to take no part whatever in it. The French here now profess to doubt the unselfishness of England's conduct, and their openly expressed jealousy and anger show how dangerous would have been any joint action of the two nations here. The Government refuses to renew the contract for the *Tanjore* as a refuge for inhabitants of Alexandria. There are, indeed, only some twenty British subjects on board, and these can very easily find accommodation on shore. Being Alexandrians, they of course complain; but, in point of fact, they have every reason for being very grateful for past favours.

Yesterday Captain Vyse and the Mounted Infantry encountered some Bedouins at the village where Commander Tait's was yesterday fired upon. They were a slight skirmish, in which one Bedouin was killed. This morning the Mounted Infantry report that the country on that side is clear of the Arabs; but, as reports continue to come in that they are collecting beyond Fort Meks, it has been determined that that fort shall be occupied to-morrow morning by a party of Marines.

To-day the members of the Commission passed through the lines to Arabi's camp by train. There was no hitch. The trains approached each other cautiously, as upon the last occasion. After the delegates had alighted and their baggage had been taken out of the train the engine-driver was seized with a sudden panic, reversed his engine, turned on full steam, and ran back to our lines, leaving the coolies behind. They were much frightened, and ran back on foot. There was a great deal of laughter excited among our men by the incident. On arriving at Arabi's camp the delegates, who had been requested to obtain news about Mr. de Chair, telegraphed to the effect that he had been sent as a prisoner to Cairo, and that he was well and kindly treated. Arabi has ordered Stone Pacha's family to be escorted from Cairo to Ismailia by a troop of cavalry. The Pacha, who has been feeling very anxious at the uncertainty as to what might eventually happen at Cairo in the event of an advance, is greatly relieved at the news. The native labourers working for us are greatly alarmed at threats which have been conveyed to them by emissaries.

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

THIS EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.
The Times has received the following telegrams from its correspondent with the British forces:

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 1, 10.50 A.M.

The state of the town is causing serious quietude. The natives who have remained are the incendiaries; the majority of those who have returned are the looters, looking after their concealed pillage. It is impossible to mistake the bitterly hostile attitude of this class, as well as of the Mustaphaeans, again employed as police; while large numbers of Bedouins are massed without the town, and the respectable natives are prevented from returning. Learning that Captain Fisher was abandoning shore duties, the Khedive sent for him, and complimented him on the behaviour of the Naval Brigade, expressing regret at the change. This regret is shared by all residents. The Brigade has done its work excellently, and inspired a confidence which is as yet wanting to its successors.

8 P.M.

Midshipman Do Chair is at Cairo and is well treated. The American General Stone Pacha's family have been allowed to leave Cairo for Ismailia. The total expense of Lord Charles Beresford's police force for the 16 days during which streets were cleared, dangerous ruins pulled down, fire-engines bought and worked, telephone communication opened throughout all the posts, dead buried, the sanitary commission and court of inquiry established—all the expense of establishing and preserving order—including the pay of police, dragomans, and labourers, does not exceed £700. Sir A. Colvin leaves by this mail; Sir F. Goldsmid probably by the next.

5 P.M.

The Commission from Cairo returned this morning, taking with them copies of the Khedive's and Rebele's proclamations. At Kafadar they saw Arabi and gave him a copy, which he read, saying:—"You have fulfilled your mission; you may publish this in Cairo." He is preparing a counter manifesto, which I hope to forward to-morrow. Arabi has dismissed the Mudir of Assiout, sending up a new Mudir, but the old Mudir and the people refused to receive him and he was sent back. Captain Fisher and a small party have proceeded to Mekka with a guarded train, with the object of reconnoitring. The absence of water is beginning to cause serious inconvenience. Rogers Bey and others who had gone to live on shore are trying to return to the harbour. The Iris, which came in from Port Said, has returned to the sea, and it is believed that troops will be landed there.

RAMLER, Aug. 1, 10 A.M.

I have just returned from riding round our pickets. Special attention is being paid just now to guarding the Ramleh houses. Last night the measures taken to prevent marauders coming in among the scattered houses proved successful. A stronger picket was placed at the extreme east of the village in such a position that they could see any party approaching from Aboukir and stop them. About midnight a mounted party of 30 men, supposed to be Bedouins, atacked the centre of our line of pickets, but on receiving a volley, wheeled round, evidently with the intention of attacking our pickets on the right. They approached with 400 yards, but as it was bright moonlight they were observed and fired upon. They then retreated. Captain Fisher and another party of 20 attacked the left picket, but were unsuccessful. It is not known if any loss was inflicted on the attacking party. This is the first time an attempt has been made by mounted men, and shows that they are not to be easily deterred. Their tactics and manner of attacking point them out as most probably Bedouins. At present we have a bright moon, and this enables the pickets to see any one approaching across the plain; but the difficulty of keeping out these robbers will be increased when there is no moon. The water question still forms the subject of anxious consideration. The 17th Company of Royal Engineers, under Captain Wood, is doing useful work, trying to obtain water in likely spots by boring with the Abyssinian pump. Lieutenant Thomson with a boring party obtained water at a depth of 16 feet. A well is being sunk close to the spot, but it is not yet finished. The water is to be used for the supply of the force on the ridge. We have been able to get two engines and about thirty trucks from Galahar round to Moharem Bey Gate. These trucks were much wanted for transport service. The *Tournaire* is now lying off the Palace, where she has relieved the *Northumberland*. The 46th Regiment is probably coming to Ramleh to-day. They will be quartered with the Rifles, and the 38th (South Staffordshire) at the Palace Barracks. The enemy seem to have strengthened their outposts towards Kafadar.

The Standard publishes the subjoined despatches from its correspondents at Alexandria and Port Said:

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, 7 P.M.

Sherif Pacha had this morning a long interview with the Khedive, who places great confidence in him. Sherif considers that it is impossible for him to assume office at present. The present moment would be, he thinks, very inopportune for a change of Ministry. The Cabinet having now, by their recent Proclamation, completely compromised themselves with the Military Party, are bound to the Khedive. Wertheim disengaged from office they might again become dangerous. Much consternation is felt among the French population at the instructions given by the French Consul General received from his Government. These are practically to leave the whole affair alone, and to take no part whatever in it. The French here now profess to doubt the unselfishness of England's conduct, and their openly expressed jealousy and anger show how dangerous would have been any joint action of the two nations here. The Government refuses to renew the contract for the *Tanjore* as a refuge for inhabitants of Alexandria. There are, indeed, only some twenty British subjects on board, and these can very easily find accommodation on shore. Being Alexandrians, they of course complain; but, in point of fact, they have every reason for being very grateful for past favours.

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series of Arabi as to the punishments which will await all those who shall in any way give aid to or take service under the British. General Alison has inspected the arrangements made by the Quartermaster General and Captain Sandwith and Mr. Robin. He found everything in a very satisfactory state. Captain Morrison is now in command of the forces of Mekka acting as artillerymen on shore. Sir Andstein Colvin is going to England. Mr. Ormsby will act as Controller during his absence.

PoRT SAID (vid ALEXANDRIA), MONDAY.

The new Governor has to-day issued a circular to the Consuls, which runs as follows:

"Being summoned in urgent haste to fill the post of Governor of the Canal and of the town of Port Said, vacated by the withdrawal of His Excellency Ismail Hamdy Pa'ha, I have the honour to inform you that I have taken possession of the post from the 27th inst. The good relations which I had the opportunity of establishing formerly, when employed in the same functions, with the Consuls of the town, lead me to hope that your kindly assistance will not fail me, especially in the difficult circumstances through which the country is passing at this time."

(Signed.) J. VORCOURT.

It is to be remarked that no reference is made to the source from which the new Governor claims to derive his authority. This silence is, perhaps, a sign that he feels the weakness of his position. The Consuls have agreed that they will make no answer to the communication; but when the Governor calls or inquires they will demand at whose nomination he assumes the post.

5 P.M.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

SAILING OF THE GUARDS.

The Prince of Wales believes it would be agreeable to the Queen, as it certainly would be to him, if it can be so arranged that the *Holland*, with the Household Cavalry, shall pass through Cowes Roads on Wednesday morning at about ten o'clock, so that her Majesty may have the opportunity of communicating with the ship." Such was the message from Marlborough House delivered in writing to Captain Milligan, of the National liner, *Holland*, on Tuesday morning, and it is almost needless to say that a reply was telegraphed promising compliance with the royal request. The Duke of Cambridge arrived down by special train to Newhaven and witnessed the embarkation. The squadron of the 1st Life Guards and a portion of the Guards Horse Blue, headed by their bands, marched down to the docks from London, and were got on board the ship with rapidity and order befitting of official experience; after which the Duke of Cambridge assembled the officers and addressed them on the quarter-deck. He impressed upon them the importance of maintaining a cordial good feeling with the regiments brigaded with them under conditions of an unusual character, and warned them to prepare for hardships and annoyances which would try their self-denial and fortitude; but expessed his belief that, as they were all gentlemen holding commissions in the regular army, they would before all things maintain the cause, the Queen and the dignity of the nation. He would not tell them to do their duty, for that they would be sure to do, and regretting that he was not one of them, bound on the same service, he concluded by saying that England felt her honour safe in the hands of her noble soldiers. His Royal Highness also visited the troop decks, and addressed a few cheery words to the men, who responded with clapping of hands as the Duke passed from deck to deck. Mr. Chidlers, Secretary of State for War, was also present, and he was attended by the Earl of Morley, Under-Secretary of State, Major FitzGeorge, Sir A. D. Hayter, M.R.C., Financial Secretary, and General G. W. Hippisley, commanding the home districts. A great many officers of the two regiments were down in signs of respect to their comrades farewell, and a special message was brought to officers and men from the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Duke of Cambridge shook hands with all the officers, and an equally warm-taking was witnessed between the men and the officers from whom they were about to part. Among these were the veteran Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Colonel F. G. Burnaby, Lord Arthur Somers, Viscount Dauphine, Colone' J. K. Fraser, and many others. Major the Hon. C. Byng was the embarking officer, and Colonel H. P. Ewart, of the 2d Life Guards, was present to prepare for the shipment of his men and horses in the *Catalonia*. The following is a list of the officers sailing in the *Holland*:—First Life Guards: Majors the Hon. J. Talbot and J. Needham; Captains S. M. Lockhart, Lieutenants C. N. Miles, Lord Rodney, T. C. P. Calley, and H. G. Leigh; Veterinary Surgeon F. Walker, and Surgeon S. G. Hamilton, Royal Horse Guards (Blue)—Colonel D. M. Home, Major the Hon. O. P. Montagu, Lieutenants Child-Pemberton, C. W. Selwyn, and Sir J. C. Willoughby. Within an hour every man on board was in his sea kit, and in every ship of the *Holland* carries large flat horse-boats, 8 feet by 30 feet, and the like provision is made for all the cavalry ships. The *Holland* was to have got out to sea before nightfall, in order to reach the Solent for her Majesty's inspection. The *Holland* also started from the Albert Dock with an officer and men of the Royal Hospital and Transport Corps, and the *Tower Hill* went at midnight from the Albert

Galigiani's Messenger.

MORNING EDITION.



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PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1882.

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 2-3, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

The Conference met on Wednesday and listened to a formal declaration by Said Pacha in reply to the demands preferred by Lord Dufferin. It embodies the illusory arguments and excuses with which we have already been made acquainted through other channels as to the postponement of the proclamation against Arabi Pacha. The Sultan is still distrusted and perplexed by the difficulties which beset his path. He is exceedingly reluctant to denounce Arabi as a rebel, and at first endeavoured to waive the disagreeable demand by saying that he could not listen to it unless it came from the Conference. The Powers now urge him to take the course originally prescribed by England, and the failure of his hope that they would disagree upon the point leaves him as profoundly embarrassed as before. Indeed, his position has altered for the worse. He can no longer plead the mantle of Egypt in justification of his despotic troops to Egypt, unless he first proclaims Arabi a rebel. If he does this, he fears that Arabi will denounce his pretensions to a universal Caliphate, and represent him as leagued with infidels to maintain their sway over faithful Muslims. To stand idly by while Arabi resists the dictation of England seems to him only less dangerous to his pretensions. Perhaps we ought to suppose him better with the temper of his co-religionists and the sources of his own authority; yet it is difficult to believe that his position would be in any way compromised were he to display the courage which a consciousness of his secular and spiritual elevation ought to inspire. If any pretender who, while rebelling against his authority, can also strike at Christians is in a position to denounce the Sultan as a traitor to the faith, it is not easy to see wherein lies the advantage of his double headship of Islam. But, whatever may be the value of the scruples and apprehensions with which he seems to be tormented, the Sultan may rely upon it that the worst thing he can do for himself and the Ottoman Empire is to play false to England. If he cannot issue the desired proclamation and loyally carry out any co-operation to which he may be admitted, he had much better keep his troops at home. His prestige will certainly suffer less in that way than if he embarks upon a conflict which, however embarrassing for England, will probably end in the downfall of his tottering power. For the moment, however, he appears to be so far paralyzed by the difficulties of action as to be unable to decide upon anything. The attitude of the Continental Powers, and more particularly of Russia, is difficult to explain upon any theory. The only thing quite certain about it is that no ingenuity can reconcile it with the theory of moral concurrence with England. Whether Russia means to break up the Conference or to remain in it, or to propose some other method of dealing with the whole question, it is impossible to determine upon the evidence now before us. The general impression left by the mass of contradictory reports is that she is manoeuvring to gain some definite though as yet undisclosed end, and with that view is showing that she can become disagreeable, unless it is made worth her while to abstain. Yet it cannot be to the interest of Russia at present to provoke any needless extension of the area of disturbance. She is in want of money, and probably would have readily obtained it had the East remained tranquil, though she cannot hope to get it so long as the present uncertainty exists. The extraordinary interest taken by Prince Bismarck in the reconstruction of the Freycinet Cabinet is another point that stands in need of elucidation. The fear of M. Gambetta's return to power, which has been a very useful stalking-horse in its time, can scarcely do duty at present, since that contingency is too remote to trouble the most sensitive German. The project for a combined protectorate of the Canal is supposed to offer France an easy road to the resumption of her position; but behind this are ominous whispers of neutralization, which is altogether another affair. To other nations it does not practically matter whether ships of war can pass through the Canal or not; but the closing of that waterway to our troops obviously involves reconsideration of our whole position in respect to Egypt. Amid the conflict of selfish aims going on around us, our only hope of success lies in carefully defining our policy and putting forth our strength for its accomplishment. If Turkish troops are to be kept out of Egypt, it can only be by the firmness of our attitude; and if, after all, they are sent there, our extrication from what will undoubtedly prove a most embarrassing situation will have to be effected by our own address and our own strength. From the point of view of native interests, the entry of Turkish troops into Egypt will be an unmixed calamity, but that notorious fact does not induce even those professedly anxious for Egyptian well-being to offer us any substantial assistance. The final arrangement of Egyptian affairs, which we have pledged ourselves to undertake in common with the other Powers, will certainly not be facilitated by that Turkish co-operation which some of them are secretly encouraging. On the contrary, the Turks once in Egypt will prove more difficult to deal with than Arabi himself. The accusation that we aim at setting up a British protectorate, without regard or provision for the development of a genuine Egyptian nationality, ought to have been dissipated by the reiterated assurances we have given.—Times.

seen on some important occasions before now, apt to strike out an unexpected line, and he may do so now. That he should dissolve seems out of the question. A dissolution at such a moment as this, with the spirit of insurgency ready instantly to break out in Ireland and with military and diplomatic prospects abroad in as difficult and as critical a condition as they have been in for many years past, would be nothing less than a grave national danger. That the action of the Lords should have even brought us within measurable distance of such a danger is one of several objections to the course which Lord Salisbury says that he will persist in. Almost the same may be said of resignation. It is possible, indeed, that Lord Salisbury might take the reins, wind up the session, and face the country some months hence, when we may hope that things may be smoother both in Ireland and in Egypt. But the change of Government would take time, and, in face of diplomatic perplexities that shift and change twice or thrice a day, it would be no trifile that Great Britain should be practically off the stage where hers is so important a part, for a fortnight or three weeks. The Lords, therefore, by practically throwing out the Arrears Bill—for this is what it really comes to—say to the Ministry:—

"We are pretty safe in assuming that you cannot dissolve and that you cannot resign; therefore we will take the opportunity of satisfying our class prejudices as landlords and our party prejudices as Tories by rejecting your Bill, notwithstanding your assertion [which, for that matter, all our Irish friends assure us is not unfounded] that the rejection of the Bill will have a most disastrous effect in Ireland." That is what Lord Salisbury says. He may depend upon it that, however the crisis may be ultimately tided over, this truly unworthy and unstatesmanlike bit of tactics at such a moment will make a mark in the public mind. When the time comes for reconsidering the functions of the House of Lords in the Constitution, it will not be forgotten that they took the opportunity of their country being in a strong tide of difficulties to put the national Government into a fix, for the sake of spiting a Minister and securing the worst of the Irish landlords in full possession of their right to evict. That will make a pretty story for the platform one of these fine days, and it will be a true story.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, the early par. of the sitting was occupied by the consideration of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill. Several amendments were made, and Mr. Mundell announced the names of the Commissioners—viz., Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Elgin, Lord Shand, Mr. Ramsay, M.P., Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P., and the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Subsequently the Bill was read a third time. There was a short discussion on a resolution moved by Mr. Trevelyan in Committee of the whole House preparatory to the proposed increase in the pay and allowances of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Buger made some remarks on the conduct of the police. Mr. Trevelyan explained the details of his scheme, and Mr. A. Moore and Mr. O'Shaughnessy gave it a general support. The Budget Bill, as amended, was considered and ordered read a third time; and the Entail (Scotland) Bill, which was referred to Committee, was talked out by Mr. Biggar. The Parcels Post Bill was committed, but no progress was made with it. On the Order of Supply, Sir A. Hayter, answering a question put by Sir S. Northcote at the commencement of the sitting as to the alleged "scare" of the 60th Rifles at Alexandria, said that up to 4 o'clock, though the Adjutant-General had telegraphed to Sir A. Alison on seeing the report in a morning paper, no confirmatory intelligence had been received at the War Office, but a private telegram had been received by a member of the House, which probably explained the affair, stating that the foremost outpost at Ramleh, consisting of a corporal and six men, had been attacked and had retired firing. At daybreak a company had been sent out and had reoccupied the post. This explanation was received with much cheering from both sides. Several Bills were forwarded stage, and the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.") Shortly before 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a private telegram reached Sir John Hay from Alexandria giving the true account of the falling back of an outpost at Alexandria. This was the document Sir Arthur Hay subsequently read to the House, and which appears in our Parliamentary report. Much indignation was expressed in the House at the calumny so recklessly circulated to the discredit of a distinguished representative of the Canal.

We understand that should the Lords reject the Arrears Bill on its second presentation, Parliament would not be dissolved till at least an attempt had been made to deal with the County Franchise.

A meeting of Conservative Peers was held on Wednesday at Lord Salisbury's house in Arlington-street. We understand that Lord Salisbury declared his intention to insist upon both his amendments, and that in agreement with this view the meeting separated.

We are requested, in correction of an announcement in a contemporary, to state that the Liberals will contest the representation of Lewes at the next election, and that the name of the candidate will shortly be announced.

The rapid progress made within the last few days with regard makes it possible that in the present unlikely event of an amicable understanding being come to on the Arrears Bill, the adjournment might take place on the 15th inst.

Some political significance having been attached to the circumstance that neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Sir William Harcourt has accepted the invitations to the Lord Mayor's dinner, we may mention that in both cases the reason for declining rested entirely upon private grounds.

We regret to learn that Sir David Wedderburn, acting upon medical advice, is about to retire from the representation of Haddington Burghs. His retirement from the House of Commons has excited general regret on the Liberal side of the House.

Mr. Hinde Palmer has a notice before the House of Commons declaring that the state of the Patent Museum has long been a discredit to the country and contrasts most unfavourably with the Museums of Inventions at Paris and Washington.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LORDS. The country may be much nearer to a parliamentary crisis than is supposed. The Prime Minister, as the leader of the Opposition said on Tuesday night, is "a man who is firm in his resolutions, and very much in the habit of sticking to them." He is, moreover, as has been

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

NIGHT ATTACK ON THE OUTPOSTS.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday:—Last night the enemy, for the first time, took the initiative and made an attack upon our outposts. The affair was by no means a serious one, and, although the assailants had the advantage of surprise, they gained nothing by their attack. I have received the following account of the affair from the officer commanding the outpost:—The post which was attacked is some distance in advance of our lines, and is not meant to be held in case of the enemy showing in any force. It consists of a small building and a clump of palm-trees on the banks of the Canal, a short distance up the Isthmus leading to the enemy's lines. This post is held during the night by a company of Infantry, which was last night supplied by the 60th Rifles, under Major Ward. The night was a bright one, the moon being nearly full. It was, however, by no means clear, as after sunset a heavy mist rose from the marshy lakes on either side of the sand spit, rendering all objects dim and indistinct, and greatly deadening sound. Under cover of this mist a body of the enemy's Cavalry came stealthily up. The deep sand still further muffled the sound of their horses' footfall, and they got up close to the sentry in advance of the picket before they were seen by him. As he perceived the horse through the mist, he challenged, and then fired. The sentinel and five men who were under arms support at once ran forward, but the enemy's horse came down at a gallop, and, after firing, the little body retreated on the main picket. These had at once, upon the sound of the sentry's gun, fallen in, and now retired from the clump of palms upon a ditch a short distance in the rear, which was a more defensible position, and then opened fire upon the enemy, who consisted of a large body of cavalry, but in the mist no estimate could be formed of their number. Their movements were directed by the trumpet. They kept up a scattering fire for a few minutes, but as soon as fire was opened from the ditch their fire slackened, and they quickly fell back.

In accordance with general orders the picket now retired, in an orderly manner, along the Canal upon the pumping station, which is fortified, and is, in fact, our advanced post. No more was seen of the enemy, who, apparently, having failed in catching the napping, at once retired to their camp. The firing was not for a few minutes, but with the retirement of the rebel cavalry all became quiet again. No alarm was sounded on the lines, and the troops were not disturbed by the little skirmish. This morning the post was re-occupied.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch dated August 2, says:—

On Monday, believing that the works at Aboukir were about to be bombarded, I went aboard the *Téméraire*, in which vessel I had been kindly granted a place by Captain Wardrop, and when orders, however, were commanded by the eighth hour, his ship had told off to relieve the *Northumberland* and *Monarch*. I accompanied her thither, still anticipating that Tuesday would bring with it an attack upon Aboukir. To the great disgust, however, of all naval men here, amongst whom a very warlike spirit prevails, no action whatever has been taken. The *Téméraire* is at present being utilised for the illumination of Ramleh by projected electric light. A good many naval officers seem to be of opinion that the substitution of the turret for the barbette system is highly desirable. It is said to be impossible to train a gun properly whilst down, as firing causes the ship to roll. To ensure good practice the gun must be laid whilst elevated, which exposes the gunner as well as the gun for the sun to beat upon.

The news of the Turkish Contingent's departure has been received by the foreign colonists here with feelings akin to consternation. It is said that, if the English troops, and the Turks behind them when they take their departure, find Egyptians will remain in this country. Intelligence from Cairo, under date of the 28th ult., states that great excitement prevailed there, but that life and property were safe. The *Monarch* and *Iris* have already left for Port Said, and the *Orion* is gone to Ismailia. A transport is expected here hourly.

The Times' correspondent gives the following version of the attack on the outposts:—

At half-past 3 this (Wednesday) morning, just before daybreak, about 50 mounted Arabs attacked one of our outposts on the Mahomedieh Canal, which forms our extreme left, facing Lake Marcotis to the south-east. The attacking party crept up under the embankment on this side of the Canal. Our advanced sentry was evidently unable to see them at first, for they had come up abreast of him and almost passed him before they fired on him. He returned the fire, and, having run back to the main body of the picket, who were about 100 yards off, to give the alarm. There was some sharp skirmishing, and a good many shots were fired. Not being certain in the darkness as to what force the enemy had, our picket fell back on the pumping station, about 400 yards in their rear. This building we had previously fortified with sand bags on the roof, and it is capable of being successfully held by a small party of riflemen for a long time against great odds. The picket entered the building, and keeping up a rifle fire on the enemy for a short time succeeded in driving them off. Four companies of the 38th, who were just at the time relieving the 60th Rifles on the Waterworks ridge, were forthcoming and went down to the pumping station, bearing the firing, but on proceeding to day broke to the ground where they had first been attacked; they found no sign of the enemy, except one dead horse, which they had left behind them. The enemy's loss is not known. They had plenty of time to carry off any killed or wounded before we came up in force. There were no casualties on our side. Our pickets are holding the old position again. The attacking party are not supposed to have been Arabi's cavalry, but as well as could be made out in the dim light it is thought they were Bedouins; either a portion of the band who have been harassing our pickets at the east end of Ramleh for the last few nights, and who have tried another point; or else they may be a party of Bedouins employed by Arabi to reconnoitre.

The same correspondent also telegraphed on Wednesday:—

The Canal is holding out better than was expected. The company is now pumping 5,000 tons of water daily, 1,500 tons to 2,000 tons of which goes into reservoirs to be stored. The remainder is consumed. This will probably continue for another ten days, by which time there will probably be a stock of 20,000 tons, which for absolute necessities might be made to last for two months under siege regulations. At this time last year the consumption was 20,000 tons daily.

Sir A. Colvin has delayed his departure until the return of Sir E. Malet.

A force of Marines from the *Inconstant*, *Superb*, and *Achilles*, under the command of Colonel Le Grand, was to-day placed to hold the Mekk forts.

Major Gordon has assumed the duties of Chief of Police, formerly held by Lord Beresford. It is necessary that a very strong hand should be held over the town, the condition of which excites uneasiness. The square is now filling with booths of wood to accommodate traders and possibly refugees

turned out of the ships. Ninet, a Swiss subject of the lowest antecedents, has telegraphed to the postmaster, asking that his letters may be sent to Arabi's camp. The statement that Turkey has despatched a force under Derwisch Pacha creates alarm. Arabi's proclamations have not yet been published, but it is understood to insist on all natives leaving the employment of Europeans in the town, as he intends attacking in force, and will treat as Christians all natives in their service.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday:—

Information from Cairo to the 30th July reports all quiet, but says that on receipt of orders from Arabi the soldiers and fanatics will be ready to enact the same work of ruin and destruction as at Alexandria:—

"Audi Lang Syne" as the men rode by, a large crowd soon gathered, and cheered heartily. Proceeding via Queen Victoria-street, the Mansion House was reached, and another crowd of well-wishers encountered. The route then followed Leadenhall-street, and Aldgate, and so to the East of London, where the workpeople, assembled in great force, were very enthusiastic in their welcomes, thronging the doorsteps and the balconies of the model lodgings houses. Some in their eagerness to be gracious even ran after the Guardsmen and proffered beer in huge flasks, which was gratefully accepted. In Poplar the dockmen joined in singing "We don't want to fight, etc., and, Canning Town being traversed, a reception not less cordial was given by the employees at the ironworks. As the troops passed the Albert Dock a display of welcome was conducted by the men, by the Mayor, and by the Mayor blue-jackets manning the *Rainbow*, which were heartily returned, and this display was the first marked outbreak of enthusiasm. Meanwhile the processions increased in number, and at the end of Blackfriars Bridge, where the guard halted and played "Auld Lang Syne" as the men rode by, a large crowd soon gathered, and cheered heartily. Proceeding via Queen Victoria-street, the Mansion House was reached, and another crowd of well-wishers encountered. The route then followed Leadenhall-street, and Aldgate,

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and family have left town for The Grove, Watford.

Lord and Lady Ashburton have left town for The Grange, Alresford, Hants, for the season.

Sir William and Lady Scott and Miss Scott have left their residence in Lowndes-square for Acremouth, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.

The marriage of Colonel Sir William Owen Lanxon, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Miss Florence Levy, youngest daughter of Mr. J. M. Levy, took place on Wednesday forenoon at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select party of the nearest relatives and intimate friends of both families. The wedding was of a very private character on account of the special circumstance that Sir William Owen Lanxon is on the point of proceeding to Egypt to command the 1st Regt. There were 100 guests—mostly friends and relations of the bridegroom. The gallant couple will join Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff on Saturday morning and proceed at once to Egypt. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, and included gifts from a great many old comrades, friends, and associates of Sir Owen Lanxon.

Earl Ferrers has left Brown's Hotel for Stanton Harold.

Mr. Long, M.P., has undergone an operation for a painful malady from which he has been suffering for some time, and he has been therefore prevented from attending in the House of Commons during the past ten days. Mr. O. Clayton, his medical adviser, has forbidden his attending the House of Commons again this session.

MR. CHAPLIN AND MR. STANHOPE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A large and influential political gathering took place on Wednesday evening at Alford, one of the principal towns in Mid-Lincolnshire. Mr. Chaplin and Mr. E. Stanhope, the representatives for the division, were present. The chair was taken by Captain Higgins, President of the Local Conservative Association.

Mr. Chaplin referred to the Royal Commission on Agriculture and the Report just issued. He said he did not think from the evidence laid before the Commissioners that there was any reason to fear competition from the American meat trade, and, though it was impossible to say what would occur with reference to the wheat imported, he felt convinced that it would not render wheat growing in England unprofitable. He had been charged with advocating in the North Lincolnshire election campaign a duty of 5s. on corn. He had never been foolish as to give his support to any such impossible proposal. At a time when the Fair Trade movement was attracting some attention, and when many of the manufacturing population had given it their adhesion, he had expressed himself in favor of the continuation of a duty on corn, derived from countries which refused to receive English manufactures, and he believed the agricultural community generally would support such a proposal. Advertising to the state of things in Egypt should be the last person in the world to attempt to embarrass the Government, or to follow the example of the present Prime Minister, when Lord Beaconsfield was struggling with the difficulties and dangers of the Eastern Question. He was bound to say that the present difficult state of affairs was in a great measure due to the deplorable want of decision on the part of the present Government. From first to last they had no definite policy at all; they were led by the nose entirely by France; but when the change of Government came, the country they threw the responsibility on a Conference. This never completely tied the hands of the British Government when they most required freedom of action. This prevented them landing troops to stop the massacre and destruction of Alexandria, which took place after the bombardment; and had their action been free they could at once have prevented the escape of Arabi, and thus brought the war to a termination. Though the responsibility had been referred to a Conference, England was now acting without the mandate of Europe, while Turkey, who was about to send troops to Egypt on her own account, would be acting with the mandate of Europe. He did not wish in any way to embarrass the present Government, but he was bound to say that for the difficulties in which they now found themselves he held that the Government were largely responsible, and while he was ready to give them all the aid and all the means which were necessary for extricating them from the terrible position, and to maintain the honour and interests of England in the crisis, yet he must reserve to himself the right on any future occasion to criticise and censure their policy in the past. He had opposed the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy was calculated to lead to disaster to the Empire and bring disorder into the country. Referring to the Arrears Bill, he condemned it as a demoralising measure, and said that was the opinion of Mr. Forster, as expressed in the House of Commons a year ago, in the presence of Mr. Gladstone, who by his silence assented.

Mr. Stanhope

Galignani's Messenger.

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PARIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1882.

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 2-3, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

The Conference met on Wednesday and listened to a formal declaration by Said Pachah in reply to the demands preferred by Lord Dufferin. It embodies the illusory arguments and excuses with which we have already been made acquainted through other channels as to the postponement of the proclamation against Arabi Pacha. The Sultan is still distracted and perplexed by the difficulties which beset his path. He is exceedingly reluctant to denounce Arabi as a rebel, and at first endeavoured to waive the disagreeable demand by saying that he could not listen to it unless it came from the Conference. The Powers now urge him to take the course originally prescribed by England, and the failure of his hope that they would disagree upon the point leaves him as profoundly embarrassed as before. Indeed, his position has altered for the worse. He can no longer plead the mandate of Europe in justification of the despatch of troops to Egypt, unless he first proclaims Arabi a rebel. If he does this, he fears that Arabi will denounce his pretensions to a universal Caliphate, and represent him as leagued with infidels to maintain their sway over faithful Muslims. To stand idly by while Arabi resists the dictation of England seems to him only less dangerous to his pretensions. Perhaps we ought to suppose him better acquainted than Europeans can possibly be with the temper of his co-religionists and the sources of his own authority; yet it is difficult to believe that his position would be in any way compromised were he to display the courage which a consciousness of his secular and spiritual elevation ought to inspire. If any pretender who, while rebelling against his authority, can also strike at Christians is in a position to denounce the Sultan as a traitor to the faith, it is not easy to see wherein lies the advantage of his double headship of Islam. But, whatever may be the value of the scruples and apprehensions with which he seems to be tormented, the Sultan may rely upon it that the worst thing he can do for himself and the Ottoman Empire is to play false to England. If he cannot issue the desired proclamation and loyally carry out any co-operation to which he may be admitted, he had much better keep his troops at home. His *prestige* will certainly suffer less in that way than if he embarks upon a conflict which, however embarrassing for England, will probably end in the downfall of his tottering power. For the moment, however, he appears to be so far paralyzed by the difficulties of action as to be unable to decide upon anything. The attitude of the Continental Powers, and more particularly of Russia, is difficult to explain upon any theory. The only thing quite certain about it is that no ingenuity can reconcile it with the theory of moral concurrence with England. Whether Russia means to break up the Conference or to remain in it, or to propose some other method of dealing with the whole question, it is impossible to determine upon the evidence now before us. The general impression left by the mass of contradictory reports is that she is manoeuvring to gain some definite though as yet undisclosed end, and with that view is showing that she can become disagreeable, unless it is made worth her while to abstain. Yet it cannot be to the interest of Russia at present to provoke any needless extension of the area of disturbance. She is in want of money, and probably would have readily obtained had the East remained tranquil, though she cannot hope to get it so long as the present uncertainty exists. The extraordinary interest taken by Prince Bismarck in the reconstruction of the Freycinet Cabinet is another point that stands in need of elucidation. The fear of M. Gambetta's return to power, which has been a very useful stalking-horse in its time, can scarcely do duty at present, since that contingency is too remote to trouble the most sensitive German. The project for a combined protectorate of the Canal is supposed to offer France an easy road to the resumption of her position; but behind this are ominous whispers of neutralization, which is altogether another affair. To other nations it does not practically matter whether ships of war can pass through the Canal or not; but the closing of that waterway to our troops obviously involves reconsideration of our whole position in respect to Egypt. Amid the conflict of selfish aims going on around us, our only hope of success lies in carefully defining our policy and putting forth our strength for its accomplishment. If Turkish troops are to be kept out of Egypt, it can only be by the firmness of our attitude; and if, after all, they are sent there, our extrication from what will undoubtedly prove a most embarrassing situation will have to be effected by our own address and our own strength. From the point of view of native interests, the entry of Turkish troops into Egypt will be an unmixed calamity, but that notorious fact does not induce even those professedly anxious for Egyptian well-being to offer us any substantial assistance. The final arrangement of Egyptian affairs, which we have pledged ourselves to undertake in common with the other Powers, will certainly not be facilitated by that Turkish co-operation which some of them are secretly encouraging. On the contrary, the Turks once in Egypt will prove more difficult to deal with than Arabi himself. The accusation that we aim at setting up a British protectorate, without regard or provision for the development of a genuine Egyptian nationality, ought to have been dissipated by the reiterated assurances we have given.—*Times*.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

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Under cover of this mist a body of the enemy's Cavalry came stealthily up. The deep sand still further muffled the sound of their horses' footfall, and they got up close to the sentry in advance of the piquet before they were seen by him. As he perceived a moving body through the mist, he challenged, and then fired. The sergeant and five men who were under arms in support of the sentry, but who the enemy's horse came down at a gallop, and after a fierce struggle, the little body dropped on the ground. These had at once, upon the sound of the sentry's gun, fallen in, and now retired from the clump of palms and a mere ditch a short distance in the rear, which was a more defensible position, and thence opened fire upon the enemy, who consisted of a large body of cavalry, but in the mist did not estimate could be formed of their number. Their movements were directed by a trumpet. 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LONDON, AUGUST 3-4, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

The most important of the material changes in the Egyptian situation is the first appearance on the scene of the British forces from India, and the disembarkation of British marines at Suez, which was on Thursday occupied without resistance from the Egyptian soldiers there. As the Seaforth Highlanders left Aden on Thursday for Suez, our blue-jackets will be speedily reinforced. A wing of the 7th leaves Bombay on Saturday, and it is expected that by the 10th the whole of the Indian contingent will have been despatched.

In view of the activity reported from Constantinople in the despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt, it is exceedingly desirable that the bases of our future operations should at once be secured and as strongly held as possible. *Beati possidentes* is an admirable maxim, which has, perhaps, been unduly slighted in our arrangements hitherto. Two Turkish transports sailed for Saldanion on Wednesday night to embark troops, and a third has probably by this time gone for the same purpose to a port on the Albanian coast. These three vessels are to rendezvous at Suda Bay; while a couple of large transports carrying provisions and stores, are probably ready for despatch this morning. The Turks are thus displaying an amount of energy quite unusual with them, and, as has already been pointed out, they enjoy the great advantage of being within four days of Egypt. Whatever arrangements we may eventually desire to carry out, we cannot too carefully avoid being forestalled at any point of strategical or political importance. In the speculations going on in the different European capitals as to the future of the Egyptian question, it seems to be generally assumed that Turkey will co-operate with England in some form. England having undertaken the work, and being both competent to perform it alone and ready to pay due deference alike to the claims of the Egyptian people and of the other European States. Turkish co-operation, under no matter what conditions, must be regarded as a misfortune. One of the earliest and most tangible results of the landing of Turkish troops will probably be a large addition to the force employed by England. It is obvious that even were the conditions laid down by Lord Dufferin fully complied with we should be as far as ever from possessing substantial guarantees for the loyal and honest co-operation of the Turkish contingent. Its presence in Egypt, after the equivocation and double-dealing we have already witnessed, can be rendered safe only by such an increase in our preparations as will enable us at any time to cope with a hostile combination of Turkish and Egyptian troops. The Italian proposal for a joint protectorate of the Canal was on Thursday laid before the Conference by Count Corti. The French Representative, though passively consenting, was precluded by the recent vote of the Chamber from pledging his country to any active share in the work. We are told that military occupation forms no part of the scheme, which affects only the waterway. The adhesion of Turkey is quoted, apparently with a view to giving to this distinction between the water and the banks that confine it a solidity of which it certainly stands in need. The best comment upon it is the news that Germany has declared her willingness eventually to join in a military occupation if the Powers should agree to the scheme of collective protection. Italy has detailed two ironclads and three despatch boats to perform her share of the maritime part of the work, and if the other consenting Powers are equally liberal in their provision, the Canal ought to be tolerably safe. It is impossible, however, for England to view without some apprehension this singular anxiety on the part of Powers, which decline to lift a finger for the settlement of the main difficulty, to undertake a work so easy and almost supererogatory as the protection of the Canal. "Moral concurrence" on so formidable a scale upon a point of this kind is certainly a curious contrast to the lukewarmness of the support claimed by Mr. Gladstone for his policy.—Times.

THE EXPEDITION.

The sluggish methods of diplomacy are naturally but little in keeping with the impatience of a high-spirited community like ours, that sees itself irreversibly committed to a distant and difficult enterprise, yet is kept shivering on the brink by the dilatory intrigues of Continental Courts and the inexplicable manœuvres of Foreign Cabinets. We are far from blaming the legitimate irritation of the public at the present moment, but that irritation is the result of the want of a clear and effective action. The powers of the late Czar Nicholas is not likely to forget a warning uttered thirty years ago. Beset as is the path of our Government with difficulties, calling for the adoption of settling the Egyptian difficulty; but, if we must have Turkey for an ally, it will be necessary to take care that the Turkish alliance is not made to work for our disadvantage. In saying that the Power is competent to deal with the Egyptian imbroglio, there is no intention to offend the susceptibilities of any of the other European Powers. We should have been glad of the material aid and assistance of France. It happens, however, that all hope of succour in that direction is at an end. Whatever may be the case with Germany, Russia has her own game to play—a game the bearings of which will not be lost out of the calculations of Turkish statesmen. Enough that an English alliance is of the first importance to Turkey now and in the future; and that imperative need will help us in our dealings with Arabi. Perhaps it is not the most elegant simile that could be adopted; but where the cairion is there will be the kites. Turkey's weakness would be Russia's opportunity; and the "sick man" of the late Czar Nicholas is not likely to forget a warning uttered thirty years ago. 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LONDON, AUGUST 5—6, 1882.

THE WEEKLY PAPERS ON THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

The *Spectator* is absolutely convinced that, with proper conditions of co-operation with Turkey, an open quarrel with Turkey,—war with Turkey even, so far as it might be necessary, inopportune as such a war would be,—would be far preferable to an alliance in which our ally was more dangerous than our foe. Of course, if a quarrel can be avoided without saddling ourselves with a treacherous and dangerous partner in a very delicate undertaking, a quarrel ought to be avoided. But nothing is much more certain than that Arabi has all along been acting as the secret instrument of the Porte, nor that he himself believes that the Porte will use all the power it can get to protect the Egyptian army from extinction. To open our arms for such co-operation as this would be imbecility; and there can be no doubt that the Government are as anxious as they can be to keep the unwelcome "assistance" at arm's-length. But they are hampered by their own language, and by their omission to brand the Sultan's conduct as it ought to have been branded long ago; and they may feel obliged to accept the gifts, though they fear the givers. If so, the only remedy is to get strong hold of the most important positions before the Turks arrive; to increase the contingents both from England and India; to insist on the Turkish troops being assigned to positions which our fleet can watch, and to impress on the generals the immense importance of swiftness in a campaign in which time is everything, and a reasonable audacity almost as essential as coolness itself.

The *Saturday Review* thinks it is not impossible that Arabi may give in when challenged by the Sultan, and may surrender himself to the indulgence of his great accomplice rather than run the risk of a protracted struggle and the greater risk of being called to account for the massacres. If the rebellion disappeared at the command of the Sultan, it would be hardly possible to contest the right of the Sultan to restore the authority of the Khedive in the shape which suited him best. We might be inclined to go away; but if we did, we should have failed to obtain all the objects for which we are striving. We should not have a friendly Government, but a most unfriendly Government in Egypt. We should not be able to ensure any real inquiry into the origin of the massacres. We should not have any kind of control over the Canal which we should not have had if we had never sent a man to Egypt. In other words, we could not go away. We may not desire to occupy Egypt for ever or to annex it; but we must take care of it for awhile; and the process of taking care of Egypt is likely to prove long, costly, and very anxious.

The *Statist* says the fact is that we are hampered on every side by our own past blunders. We have to meet the Sultan on the threshold of his own province, bearing our own invitation and that of the Conference we summoned to enter it, and ostensibly bent on doing precisely what we desired him to do. The Conference, whose moral support is so unspeakably comforting to Mr. Gladstone, declines to assist us in any way. It will not so much as lay down the condition of English and Turkish co-operation, lest perchance they might wear the aspect of a mandate to England. Yet England has not even the courage to do what should have been done long ago—withdraw her representative. We are thus entangled, without an ally and without an active friend, in the difficult task of saving Egypt from Arabi and from the Turk, our moral supporters are concerting a joint "protection," probably to be followed by a neutralization of the Canal, free use of which constitutes our chief political concern in Egypt. It looks as if the oyster may have disappeared before we are done fighting about its shell.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Times* observes that the international status of the Canal is not a question that can be profitably debated between the English Government and M. de Lesseps. Even the Conference does not seem to find that it is a very easy question to deal with. The Italian proposal of an international convention to be executed by all the Powers for the purpose of protecting the Canal does not make rapid progress, it appears; but meanwhile it is not to be supposed that what M. de Lesseps is pleased to call the neutrality of the Canal can be allowed to depend on the forbearance of Arabi.

It is evident that troops advancing on Cairo from Suez must rely on the Canal and the railway; so that the occupation of Tel-el-Kebir is an indication that Arabi will endeavour to stop their advance. Such an intention is only to be expected, perhaps; but it is none the less to be regretted that Arabi should have been allowed time to make his preparations at leisure. The diplomatic difficulties encountered by England at Constantinople and elsewhere may fairly be held to explain and justify the delay that has occurred. But every day that is lost will increase the difficulties of the task that England has undertaken.

The *Standard* thinks it may be laid down as a self-evident axiom that when the thing to be neutralized is something which was made for the express object of user by passage, and has no other reason for its existence, no neutrality can be admitted which in any way limits that user or affects to control that passage. This is the *dilemma* which distinguishes this Suez Canal from other waters; and it is important to bear it in mind when seeking to differentiate the neutralization which must be applied in this particular instance. In time of peace the mercantile interests of Great Britain in the Canal, to say nothing of her financial interests, are greater than those of any other State. Should she become involved in a great European war on the other hand, the difficulties before her stake in the Canal and that of her rivals would become even more strongly marked.

There are complications possible against the British Empire which might make it infinitely important for England to be able to exclude her foes from the use of the Canal than merely to use it herself without check or hindrance. On the other hand, it is easy to imagine contingencies when it would be of vital consequence to her to be able to employ all her naval strength elsewhere without the necessity of guarding the gate of India. Some international engagement will doubtless eventually be made; but when that day comes it must not be forgotten that the interest of England in the Canal is as unique as are the sacrifices she is making at Alexandria at the present time.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Friday:—

Although the reconnaissance yesterday was unexpectedly tame and uneventful, it has had important results. It has proved conclusively that Arabi has no present intention of attacking Alexandria. The main body of his troops is encamped a long distance in rear of the outposts, and it is manifest by his operations that he is preparing for defensive and not offensive fighting. The knowledge thus acquired has had the effect of calming the mind of the *entourage* of the Khedive. They were yesterday in a state of positive panic, their dread of the consequences which would await them if they fell into the hands of the general being extreme. Arabi has transferred a portion of his army to the Abukir side. They were yesterday evening seen in that direction to hope that terms will be arranged between England and Turkey relative to co-operation in Egypt, the evidence becomes clearer that there are influences at Constantinople and elsewhere working against such a conclusion. Is it impossible, we asked a couple of days ago, that Russia is quietly pushing projects that bode not friendship but a great deal of mischief to Turkey? But would not such projects be much favoured by a collision between England and Turkey? This attack at the riddle of the recent action of Russia does not grow less improbable as time goes on. That Russia is troubling the waters on more sides than one is easy to see. The Italian idea, for instance, of protecting the Canal by means of an international maritime police, is now confessed to have had its origin "in the capital of one of the Northern Powers," and we know pretty well which of the capitals is meant. "The policy of this country," says the correspondent of the *Standard* at Petersburg, "is directed mainly on the principle that England must not have Egypt unless Russia has the Bosphorus, and of that there is no great prospect just now." Certainly there is no great prospect, nor any prospect of it at all just now, but one never knows what may be picked up by diligent fishing in troubled waters. One thing only is perfectly certain, that a collision between England and Turkey would end in a more or less serious weakening of the latter, and that all weakening of Turkey is so much to the good of Russia. We do not always listen with implicit faith to the leading diplomats thoroughly conversant with European affairs, whose views are retailed to us by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*. But this time the leading diplomatist seems to talk good sense. "A struggle of Turkey against England," he says, "means an explosion all over European Turkey; it means Austria pushing towards Sadowa; it means Constantinople at stake, a general conflagration, Turkey annihilated, whoever the victor might be." The very extent of the conflagration might well have alarms for Russia as well as for Turkey, for as used to be said, the road from St. Petersburg to Constantinople lies through Vienna. But sufficient unto the day is the good thereof, and Russia is only resuming a very old and familiar part. This is not the first time that the English Ambassador has found Russia at the Sultan's ear. The play between Lord Dufferin on the one hand, and M. Onou and M. Neldoff on the other, is only the restoration in the evolution of the Eastern Question of the *status quo* before the last Russo-Turkish war. What of Germany in all this? The temporary check which Prince Bismarck's policy has had in the refusal of the French Chamber to sanction an Egyptian expedition, and in the fall of M. de Freycinet, is what has given Russia a chance of making a little move on her own account. But, of course, Prince Bismarck's ascendancy may be recovered any day, and would be recovered very speedily if the possibilities of a European disturbance, which he no more wants just now than Mr. Bright wants it, came dangerously near. As it happens, Russia is not the only Power to whom trouble between England and Turkey would not be very inconvenient. "The fact," as we read, "that a *casus bellici* is on the cards between England and Turkey is not disagreeable to France, whatever it may be to other Powers: for France, above all things, wants to keep Turkey out of Egypt." And, considering Algiers and Tunis, she has very good reasons for wishing to keep Turkey out of Egypt. It is probable that even the sight of England in permanent occupation, protecting, or rather, what is left of the Canal, would be less odious to France than the formation of a Turkish pachalik on Panamic principles on their Tunisian border. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

LATER.

Captain Fisher, with the ironclad train, left Garbarie this afternoon for the purpose of trying the effect of firing the 40-pounder gun from a truck on which it is carried. General Almeida accompanied the train. Upon reaching Lake Mariouti the train was brought to a standstill, and the truck with the 40-pounder being detached from it, the gun was pointed forward and fired. The recoil of the truck was only twelve inches. The gun was then given its maximum elevation, and at this another shot was fired. It seemed a long time before a white column of spray leapt suddenly from the blue lake nearly five thousand yards away. After this valuable proof of the facility and safety with which the gun can be fired from the trucks, the train returned by the branch line to the docks forts, of which the General made an inspection. From the ramparts, across the glittering white expanse of the salt lake, could be seen bodies of men engaged in throwing up earthworks across the head of the causeway. The tents of the Bedouins stood up dark against the sky behind them, glowing with sunset tints. Now that the officials have thrown in their lot with the Khedive they regard Arabi with the hatred of fear, and credit him with many sayings and doings of which he is guilty. Says he: "This is the means of saving the lives of many Europeans in the interior of the country. Before the home front I had numerous opportunities of judging his character. He is a determined, bold, and exalted and foolish ideas of his own power, mission, and capacity, but he really believes in the justice of his cause, and is not lying and savage villain as he is depicted by his Native and European enemies." Before the bombardment he authorised me to give public warning, which I sent, that the inevitable result of an attack would be massacre and conflagration. He also warned me that although he should not interfere with the Canal so long as no troops were landed, he should certainly take steps to block it were this done. I have no doubt that he will end long attempt to carry the threat into execution.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Friday:—

The following has been received to-day from a sheik of Bedouins from Kafra-Dowar:—"Arabi has about 30,000 Bedouins under his orders. These will not remain at Kafra-Dowar, but he sent to various parts of the coast to assist in the defences. He says that Arabi, when beaten, will not retire on Cairo, in case the English arrived from Syria, and he is not very sure of the fidelity of some of the troops at Cairo, but will return to Wakkhat-el-Dawakhil, north of El Fene. He will pass from Kafra-Dowar to Hoosh, a march of 10 hours, over cultivated ground intersected by irrigation canals; from El Hoosh a march of 12 hours to El Wadi; thence to El Wahat, a march of 10 days, principally in desert lands, but in which there are wells. Arabi is in communication with the Madri or 'False Prophet,' in the Soudan. Four officers who ventured to complain of Arabi's conduct in leaving Alexandria were cast into prison, but after some days, by the request of their brother officers, were released. The army at Kafra-Dowar is well fed.

THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The Queen has intimated that she will pay a visit to the next battery of Artillery leaving Portsmouth for Egypt on Wednesday next in one of the hired transports as she did on Friday to the soldiers of the Line sailing in the *Catalonia*. Shortly after six o'clock on Saturday a detachment of the 7th Dragoons marched with their horses through the gates of the west-end of the South West India Dock, within a few yards of which the *Egyptian Monarch* was lying, and with methodical activity the work of getting the horses harnessed to the outer basin, where she remained until after four o'clock, when the tide was sufficiently advanced to admit her into the river. There are combinations possible against the British Empire which might make it infinitely important for England to be able to exclude her foes from the use of the Canal than merely to use it herself without check or hindrance. On the other hand, it is easy to imagine contingencies when it would be of vital consequence to her to be able to employ all her naval strength elsewhere without the necessity of guarding the gate of India. Some international engagement will doubtless eventually be made; but when that day comes it must not be forgotten that the interest of England in the Canal is as unique as are the sacrifices she is making at Alexandria at the present time.

Commissioner and Transport Staff, consisting of 98 men, 63 horses, with wagons and camp equipment, for the Beard Company and another thousand horses. In the case of the *Egyptian Monarch*, all the dead weight was taken on board the *Petronia* on Friday, but the men arriving somewhat later she was not ready for sea until Saturday afternoon. The men all appeared in high spirits, and seemed to look forward with pleasure to the prospect before them.

The mounted portion of the Telegraph troop R.E., the field park R.E., about 40 men of the Army Hospital Corps, C Batteries 3d Brigade R.A., 1st Artillery on their way to Egypt on Sunday morning. On Friday and Saturday the men were loaded with baggage, and about 500 Reserve men joined their corps for active service at Aldershot.

A detachment of 150 men of the Army Service Corps, with 105 mules, 60 horses, and three pieces, left Chelsea Barracks on Saturday morning by march route along the Embankment and through the City to the India Docks, to embark for Egypt. The men who rode the mules and horses were headed as far as Blackfriars Bridge by the drum and fife band of the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards. They were heartily cheered as they crossed the ship *Rainbow*, used by the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, near Waterloo Bridge.

After two years' service in Ireland, the 2d Battalion Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment, 800 strong, under Colonel Wilson, passed through Dublin, from Carragh Camp to Kingsdown on Saturday, to embark in the steamship *Nevada*, for active service in Egypt.

Lord Granville corrected a statement on the previous day as to the number of Europeans killed in the massacre at Alexandria on the 1st June. The number was sixty, not twenty.

Lord Granville declined to follow the invitation of Lord Lamington and go over the Egyptian question again. In reply to Lord Norton, Lord Kimberley said he was not aware that Cetewebo was to have any official reception. He was to call at the Colonial Office, where the Secretary of State would listen to his statement. That was all. If the Government took any further steps bearing upon South African affairs, they would of course be responsible. Their lordships added nothing.

There was a very small attendance of members in the House of Commons on Friday. Replying to Mr. Justin McCarthy, the Premier said he did not see his way to take any steps this session for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the agricultural labourers in Ireland. Mr. Callan attempted to move the adjournment of the House in order to raise a vote of censure on the Government, but was, after some opposition, peremptorily ruled out of order by the Speaker, who ruled on the orders of the day a motion relating to the subject. Replying to Baron de Winter, Mr. Childers confirmed the statement that British marines had occupied Suez. On the motion to go into Committee of Supply Mr. Moore drew attention to the state of the law relating to emigrants, and moved a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the House the Passenger Acts require revision and reform. The hon. member, following a large crowd of people who cheered loudly as the troops marched past, was followed by large crowds of people who cheered loudly as the troops marched past. The Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, near Waterloo Bridge.

It is estimated that the total strength of the Army of Egypt, already sent, and to be despatched from England, exclusive of seamen and marines, is 15,239 officers and men. For this force 5,741 horses have been shipped from England, and others, together with 1,000 mules, will be forwarded to Adenshore. To this force is to be added the Indian contingent, numbering in all about 10,000 men. To complete with the rest of the force in the Levant, Liverpool to the United States, the 2d Battalion Yorks and Lancs, 800 strong, under Colonel Wilson, passed through Dublin, from Carragh Camp to Kingsdown on Saturday, to embark in the steamship *Nevada*, for active service in Egypt.

Lord Hartington, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Gladstone, a spokesman of 140 members of the House of Commons, say "Yes," because

1. India is involved in the Chinese, Persian, and Abyssinian Wars, in all of which her troops were employed.

2. Safety of the Canal is of vital importance to England. Our Indian trade, in eight million tons or two-thirds of our Indian trade, passes through it.

3. It is necessary for the safety of India that Arabi and his shah Mohammedanaut should be suppressed.

4. We could get a double base of operations. Indian troops will stand the climate better than our own; and it will be a good thing to let the world see that our Indian Army is available for Imperial purposes.

5. The Afghan War was an ignominious and a guilty war; and therefore it was a hardship to make it pay for it.

6. The words are nonsense. "Hansard" is not inable to.

7. We are sending 29,000 men, and India 5,000. It is a fact that India should pay in proportion to the force she sends; but the question will remain open.

Mr. Onslow, Mr. Pugh, Sir G. Campbell, Sir H. Holland, and Lord G. Hamilton, as spokesmen of 23 Members of the House of Commons, say "No," because—

1. India has no concern with the internal affairs of Egypt. We intervened in Egypt, not on behalf of India, but on account of French and English interests, and of the bondholders.

2. We could get on very well without the Canal.

If it benefits India, Australia, the Straits Settlements, and China are equally benefited, and ought to bear part of the expense of the canal.

3. It is dangerous to send Indian Mohammedans to Egypt.

4. There was a much better case for employing Indian troops in 1878, when Mr. Patey said that to do would be "a gross piece of naked robbery and an absence of anything like generosity."

5. In 1878 Mr. Gladstone said that to make India train 13,000 troops, 500 officers, 54 warrant officers, 100 sergeants, 500 privates, and 10 companies 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278,

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Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 6—7, 1882.

THE SITUATION.

We called attention week ago to the serious dangers for Egypt, for ourselves, and to the peace of Europe which are involved in any interference by the Turks in Egyptian affairs. Every day that has since passed has added to the public appreciation of these dangers, and to the public anxiety to know what had been done in view of the approaching completion of Turkish preparations. The Government has not been unmindful of the great responsibilities laid upon it by the critical condition of affairs. The intelligence of the week has indicated, though somewhat imperfectly, the line which Lord Dufferin has been instructed to take at Constantinople. On Thursday last the Porte was made acquainted with the fixed determination of the English Cabinet that its troops cannot be allowed to land in Egypt until the strongest assurances, of a substantial and not of a merely verbal nature, are given that their presence will cause no inconvenience or delay in the prosecution of the enterprise we have taken in hand. That Arabi shall be proclaimed a rebel is still insisted on as a condition precedent to landing, but the more important stipulations are that the Turkish contingent shall be relatively small and shall act in subordination to Sir Garnet Wolseley. It is obvious that practical effect can be given to these conditions only by the aid of a somewhat elaborate set of rules and arrangements, in which every contingency shall be contemplated and provided for. In other words, a complete and detailed military convention, affording ample guarantees against mischief, will have to be drawn up and accepted by the Porte before it can be permitted to land a single soldier in Egypt. The first stipulation has been accepted by the Turkish Government in an evasive and unsatisfactory manner, while to the others it has not yet consented in any way. The very basis of a convention has, therefore, still to be laid, and its final settlement is among the doubtful possibilities of the future. In the meantime, however, the Porte has been given most distinctly to understand that without loyal acceptance of our conditions the landing of its troops is impossible. The immediate result of this intimation is that the Turkish troops now preparing to embark will be much fewer in number than was originally intended, and will go, if indeed, they go anywhere, not to Egypt but to Crete. It is gratifying to know that the Government has taken a course sufficiently decided to produce a pause and to avert the danger, which was becoming pressing, that we should be forestalled and outnumbered by Turkish troops. Delay is a distinct advantage at such a crisis, and we have no desire to be ungrateful for partial benefits. But for our own part, and representing, as we are convinced we do, the matured opinion of the nation, we do most strongly protest against allowing the Turks to enter Egypt on any terms or with any assurances. The case is one to which famous Mussulman argument propounded in Alexandria itself may very properly be adapted. If the Turks are going to Egypt to put down disorder, to reinstate the Khedive, and to insure the reasonable independence of the Egyptian people, they are unnecessary. We have charged ourselves with these tasks and we have ample power to fulfil them in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. If the Turks have any other aims, actual or possible, or if they even so much as fall short of the earnestness with which we prosecute our work, their presence in Egypt must be an unmixed evil, and the fruitful source of dangerous complications. No one has yet been able to show with clearness which the circumstances predominantly demand how the Turkish troops are to be got rid of when the time comes for evacuating Egypt, or in what fashion such a settlement as we desire is to be evolved out of Turkish intervention or co-operation. Vague hopes that a way will be found out of the difficulty are not sufficient justification for abandoning precautions which it is now in our power to take.

The Standard says:—While the advanced guard of the English Army in Egypt is feeling Arabi's position, the Sultan is exhibiting no disposition to assent to the conditions we claim to impose upon his right to send Turkish troops to that country, and the French people, who, at one time, asserted almost a leading right to regulate the affairs of the Khedive, are unable to provide themselves with a Government at home. M. Grévy applies to politician after politician to help him out of his predicament; but each in turn refuses to come to his assistance. The explanation is very simple. After the bitter experiences of M. Gambetta and M. de Freycinet, no French statesman cares to subject himself to the mortification and indignity of being driven from office, either because he is too imprudent in vindicating the pretensions of France in Egypt or because he is too hesitating in upholding the flag of his country. All that our neighbours can do is to watch our proceedings in the East, with a curious mixture of sympathy and jealousy. The considerable distance that intervenes between England and Alexandria, and India and Suez, renders the arrival of the bulk of the English army a question of time, and Arabi, in spite of our reconnaissances, in his interval has abundant opportunities for increasing his prestige, adding to his

army, and accumulating supplies. Meanwhile, at Constantinople, military preparations are going on, though slowly, and Turkish transports have been ordered to proceed to Egypt. Under these circumstances it is necessary to consider, with perfect calmness, what ought to be done. Two courses are open. We must either withdraw the conditions. Lord Dufferin was instructed to insist upon, and so suffer a diplomatic defeat by the statesmen of Constantinople, or we must make good our position and inform Abdul Hamid that, if he attempts to land troops in Egypt, he will be prevented from doing so by English ships of war. The first alternative is impossible, for there would be an end of the diplomatic influence of England, and henceforward no Power would believe that we meant what we said.

The Daily News says:—It has yet to be seen whether the Turkish Government will persist in its alleged intention of attempting to occupy Egypt in defiance of English stipulations. The Porte seldom acts without at least the semblance of European support, and that it has not got upon the present occasion. There is good ground for believing that both Germany and Austria have urged upon the Sultan the inexpediency of attempting to act in disregard of the intentions expressed by this country. The present destination of the Turkish forces is, as our correspondent telegraphs from Constantinople, the island of Rhodes. It is doubtful whether they will go any further. Our correspondent says that the number of the contingent has been fixed at three thousand. We believe that only about two thousand men have hitherto been mustered, and that in no case is there any prospect of the force exceeding five thousand. As Sir Garnet Wolseley will have within the next three weeks an army of some thirty thousand men at his disposal, it might be practicable so to dispose of the Sultan's troops, if they were permitted to disembark on fulfilment of the English conditions, as to get rid of any serious risk of their doing mischief. But we cannot admit that the completest precautions would remove the strong—and, as it seems to us, the insurmountable—objection to recognising the Sultan's right to intervene in a difficulty which he has certainly done nothing to remove, and has, according to the best opinion, done everything to increase.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE ENGAGEMENT NEAR RAMLEH.

The Times correspondent with the British troops in Egypt, telegraphing from Ramleh on Sunday evening, says:—

The first serious engagement of our land force with the enemy occurred yesterday afternoon at a clump of trees about two and a half miles from this side of King Osman. The expedition was to have been simply a reconnaissance in force, like that proceeded in the same direction two days previously. Orders from General Alison were to take the position, but to retire should our force be heavily engaged. A brigade, consisting of some companies of Mounted Infantry, and one nine-pounder with Bluejackets, under Captain Piggot, of the 38th, formed the left column and advanced under the left bank of the Canal. Companies of the 60th Rifles with one nine-pounder and men of the Naval Brigade formed the centre column, advancing on the right bank of the Canal. The right column consisted of Marines, under Colonel Tuson, and Bluejackets, with one 40-pounder and two 9-pounders, under Capt. Fisher, which were brought on by train along the Galabri line as far as Millah Junction. Gen. Alison himself came on in this train. The train could not proceed much beyond Millah Junction on account of the line being torn up just beyond. As soon as it was stopped, all the men alighted and with the nine-pounders commenced to advance. The 40-pounder was fired from the truck and opened fire with six rounds. Then the two flanking columns advanced on the top or ridge, the right column being on the railway line, the centre one on the right bank of the Canal, and the left one on the left bank.

The first shot was fired by the enemy, and was quickly replied to by the 40-pounder and nine-pounders. In a short time the rattle of musketry was very brisk. The Mounted Infantry, who were a little in advance of the extreme left of the left column, were first to reply, followed a few seconds after by part of the 38th and 46th, who had been deployed into open order, and in two short runs obtained the cover of a pound which runs at right angles to the Canal bank. Here they remained for some time until they could occupy a small house a little further on, which they took to possess a flank fire into the camp on the other side of the Canal. The 46th, who had been deployed in open order, and in two extended in support, and two held in reserve, advanced on the railway line, the right column being on the railway line, the centre one on the right bank of the Canal, and the left one on the left bank.

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NICE—15, QUAI MASSENA.

Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 7—8, 1882.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Discontent, rising to active combinations and remonstrances, among the Royal Constabulary is a very disagreeable addition to the difficulties of Irish administration. The men of the force have been circulating memorials from the head-quarters of the agitation at Limerick. They have concerted joint movements and requisitions. The contest between them and the Government is still proceeding; and all the factious birds of ill-omen are building joyous hopes upon the discord. Increased pay is wanted, and more promotion, and higher pensions. Last week a species of ultimatum was addressed to the Inspector-General. A guarantee was asked that within eight days all grievances should be remedied. Colonel Bruce seems on Saturday to have been surprised by the unexpected dimensions of the manifestation into a grave error of demeanour. He might have taken example with advantage from the conduct of Mr. Clifford Lloyd and Mr. Henry. Those gentlemen pointed out to the men the mistakes in the form of their demonstration in a tone of sympathy which enforced their arguments. Under such a course of treatment an arrangement might have been reached, as it may be trusted an arrangement soon will be reached. If the published reports do him no injustice, Colonel Bruce adopted a different policy. He charged the constables with disloyalty, and all immediate prospect of an accommodation vanished. An accusation of that kind, made, no doubt, in a moment of irritation, is not fair, and it is extremely inexpedient. Coming from the Inspector-General it is the more to be regretted, as he had been previously assuring the Government, in a letter from which Mr. Trevelyan quoted with effect in the debate of the same day, that he "did not believe there was really any imprudent feeling existing in the minds of the men," and in a letter read by Mr. Trevelyan on Monday night Colonel Bruce says he is satisfied that the Constabulary are as loyal and as ready to perform any duty as ever. An imputation of motives is always to be deprecated. An imputation of want of loyalty as the motive for the requirement of improved allowances is especially unreasonable. Colonel Bruce specially discovered his blunder and endeavoured to cure it. But angry words are not easily unsaid. It must answer for the Government to give the force higher pay than men of the social rank and qualifications of privates would be able to earn in employments at home. For the men it cannot answer to attempt to exact in an emergency forced terms which after the crisis might have to be withdrawn. Whatever the demands are, they should be put forward without intimidation and menaces. As Mr. Clifford Lloyd stated at Limerick, and as Colonel Bruce did not deny, the men, if they have grievances, are entitled to represent them as strongly as they think proper. Their expostulations, however, should be couched in becoming language, and be presented through their superiors. Any body with a solid corporate organisation which misuses its mass and discipline to coerce its rulers lays itself open technically to the accusation of disloyalty and mutiny, free as is the Irish Constabulary from the spirit of such misconduct. No Government could yield to the threat of a strike from servants whose duties compel the State to keep them in a condition of armed mobilisation. Such a threat, even by a body of Post Office servants, has to be met by an attitude of resolute resistance. Defiance is still more indispensable when the demonstration is by a body scarcely distinguishable from an army. Mr. Trevelyan was, therefore, justified in using firm language on Monday night, promising full inquiry into the complaints of the men, but declaring that the Irish Government will make no concessions pending "an attitude which is opposed to discipline and seriously discredits the force." The circumstances, indeed, of these differences between the Irish Constabulary and the Government are a new argument for a reconsideration of the character of the force. A force of the kind, with its military temper and drill is, unfortunately, necessary in Ireland. There are strong reasons for doubting the propriety of restricting the whole Irish police to that model. Besides an element of the existing description a humbler force, after the manner of the English constabulary, would find abundance of work. Its pay would probably not be as high as that which it is natural for members of the Royal Constabulary to expect. Promotion in it might be made from the ranks more habitually than in a body resembling as closely as possible a detachment of Her Majesty's troops. Some compensation would be afforded for the vexation of the existing movement if the anxiety inevitably aroused by a combination of the most loyal armed and drilled men for the most legitimate objects against the Government should impress the Government with a more lively sense than it has yet shown of the inconveniences of trusting its ordinary police solely to a soldiery under another name.—*Times.*

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The *Times* has received the following despatches from its correspondent in Egypt:—

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 6, 10.10 P.M.

The total number of prisoners taken by us is 15—nine by the Ramleh force and six by the Millaha force. I went to-day to the military hospital and saw five soldiers who were wounded, as well as many of those who suffered in the bombardment. They seemed rather astonished than grateful at their treatment, and said that when wounded they tried to hide themselves, expecting no help from our men. When they found they were discovered they gave themselves up for lost. The officers told them not to be afraid, and they were lost in astonishment at the fact that the soldiers carried them in what they called "divans," and walked slowly to avoid giving them pain. The English had given them food and water and sent a doctor to them. One thing only was missing—tobacco. We supplied that deficiency, and then surprised them to gratitude. One man thought dead, but he moved his lips for tobacco. A lighted cigarette was passed in his mouth, and it seemed to bring him life. This man was a bombardment victim. Dr. Bell of the *Herald*, old as he reckoned his life by hours twenty days ago, the attendant said the man had lived on water and occasional cigarettes.

Tobacco made the men communicative. They stated that the forces engaged were 15,000. A battalion of Alexandria Mustapha and another of infantry reserves were brought up by train, but the 40-pounder prevented them getting into action. Arabi's forces near Kafdravid consist of four regiments of infantry, one of artillery, one of cavalry, and 4,000 to 5,000 Bedouins. A good deal of discontent exists in the camp, but officers who question Arabi as to their ultimate prospects are sent to the citadel at Cairo as prisoners. A sergeant-major among the prisoners said he was unwillingly with Arabi, and many like him would willingly desert if able, or on the first defeat. The officer said he distributed rations for 16,000 persons, which included all in Arabi's camp, non-combatants included. The Egyptian regiments are large, and may average 2,000 men. There is no absence of supplies in camp. The officer commanding the Mustapha at the engagement was said to be Abu Abegel, and the commander of the infantry Ahmed Bey Ifaat, nephew of Raghib Pasha. The prisoners estimated the Egyptian loss at 200.

On leaving I asked if, when well, they would wish to return to Arabi. They said emphatically, "Never." This must be taken for what it is worth, but there might be a peace policy than that of sending them back.

Advices from the interior state that Maksama, a town between Ismailia and Zagazig, is strongly entrenched, fortified by 17 Krupp guns, and defended by 5,000 infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and 4,000 Bedouins. At Tel El Kebir there is said to be a division of 10,000 men under Ali Fehmy. At Damietta, Abd-el-Kader is said to have collected 10,000 men. He has dismissed Governor Ismail Pacha Segdi, who was insulted by the soldiers, and has himself assumed the government. At New Mariout, about 2,000 Bedouins have collected, and at three places named Zaweqa Sidi, Malhal, and Sidi Ghazi there are cavalry and a small force of men.

I give the best information possible, rejecting much that I have heard. To all such men must be granted that such a thing never happened from a professor of the moral law. (Laughter.)

Now it happened that there were some of our ships in the harbour of Alexandria, where they had no business to be, except as neutral vessels. Being there they said that a savage army was constructing fortresses and putting up guns which were threatening the ships, and that they must strike the first blow, and the bombarders of the moral law ordered them to do so.

They have crept back to their old outposts, and have been busy in the night tearing up still more rails beyond the Malaha.

That 40-pounder on the armed train is a visitor

to the outraged majesty of their own ruler. Be this as it may, we have them before us in regular formation, with discipline enough to keep up the appearance of military resistance. They have crept back to their old outposts, and have been busy in the night tearing up still more rails beyond the Malaha.

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Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 7—8, 1882.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Discontent, rising to active combinations and remonstrances, among the Royal Constabulary is a very disagreeable addition to the difficulties of Irish administration. The men of the force have been circulating memorials from the head-quarters of the agitation at Limerick. They have concerted joint movements and requisitions. The contest between them and the Government is still proceeding; and all the factious birds of ill-omen are building joyous hopes upon the discord. Increased pay is wanted, and more promotion, and higher pensions. Last week a species of ultimatum was addressed to the Inspector-General. A guarantee was asked that within eight days all grievances should be remedied. Colonel Bruce sees on Saturday to have been surprised by the unexpected dimensions of the manifestation into a grave error of demeanour. He might have taken example with advantage from the conduct of Mr. Clifford Lloyd and Mr. Henry. Those gentlemen pointed out to the men the mistakes in the form of their demonstration in a tone of sympathy which enforced their arguments. Under such a course of treatment an arrangement might have been reached, as it may be trusted an arrangement soon will be reached. If the published reports do him no injustice, Colonel Bruce adopted a different policy. He charged the constables with disloyalty, and all immediate prospect of an accommodation vanished. An accusation of that kind, made, no doubt, in a moment of irritation, is not fair, and it is extremely inexpedient. Coming from the Inspector-General it is the more to be regretted, as he had been previously assuring the Government, in a letter from which Mr. Trevelyan quoted with effect in the debate of the same day, that he "did not believe there was really any improper feeling existing in the minds of the men," and in a letter read by Mr. Trevelyan on Monday night Colonel Bruce says he is satisfied that the Constabulary are as loyal and as ready to perform any duty as ever. An imputation of motives is always to be deprecated. An imputation of want of loyalty as the motive for the requirement of improved allowances is especially unreasonable. Colonel Bruce speedily discovered his blunder and endeavoured to cure it. But angry words are not easily unsaid. It must answer for the Government to give the force higher than men of the social rank and qualifications of privates would be able to earn in employments at home. For the men it cannot answer to attempt to exact in an emergency forced terms which after the crisis might have to be withdrawn. Whatever the demands are, they should be put forward without intimidation and menaces. As Mr. Clifford Lloyd stated at Limerick, and as Colonel Bruce did not deny, the men, if they have grievances, are entitled to represent them as strongly as they think proper. Their expostulations, however, should be couched in becoming language, and be presented through their superiors. Any body with a solid corporate organisation which misuses its mass and discipline to coerce its rulers lays itself open technically to the accusation of disloyalty and mutiny, free as is the Irish Constabulary from the spirit of such misconduct. No Government could yield to the threat of a strike from servants whose duties compel the State to keep them in a condition of armed mobilisation. Such a threat, even by a body of Post Office servants, has to be met by an attitude of resolute resistance. Defiance is still more indispensable when the demonstration is made by a body scarcely distinguishable from an army. Mr. Trevelyan was, therefore, justified in using firm language on Monday night, promising full inquiry into the complaints of the men, but declaring that the Irish Government will make no concessions pending "an attitude which is opposed to discipline and seriously discredits the force." The circumstances, indeed, of those differences between the Irish Constabulary and the Government are a new argument for a reconsideration of the character of the force. A force of the kind, with its military temper and drill is unfortunately necessary in Ireland. There are strong reasons for doubting the propriety of restricting the whole Irish police to that model. Besides an element of the existing description a humbler force, after the manner of the English constabulary, would find abundance of work. Its pay would probably not be as high as that which it is natural for members of the Royal Constabulary to expect. Promotion in it might be made from the ranks more habitually than in a body resembling as closely as possible a detachment of Her Majesty's troops. Some compensation would be afforded for the vexation of the existing movement if the anxiety inevitably aroused by a combination of the most loyal armed and drilled men for the most legitimate objects against the Government should impress the Government with a more lively sense than it has yet shown of the inconveniences of trusting for its ordinary police solely to a soldiery under another name.—*Times*.

ago, and acted from the first alone. He seems to forget who was responsible for the Anglo-French Protectorate, and he ignores the principal feature of the Ministerial case. There can be no doubt that great efforts and some sacrifices were made by the Cabinet in order to avoid departing from the European Concert. The support of France failed us at the critical moment. The character of the new Ministry which has been formed under the presidency of M. Duclerc is in harmony with the late vote of the Chamber. It is a Ministry of non-intervention in Egypt. The harmony which may exist among the Great Powers in reference to the execution of a particular treaty is apt to disappear when the objects to be gained are undefined, and the interests to be satisfied are incompatible. But it is possible to secure tacit approval when active concurrence is impracticable, and no one can say what peril of general conflagration precipitate proceedings on the part of England might have involved. We are at least now free to take our own course, and Lord Salisbury will find some difficulty in persuading the public that he says, ten thousand troops at Cyprus in January would have averted the conflagration of Alexandria in July. Nor does Lord Salisbury's comparison of Sir Beauchamp Seymour in Egyptian waters with Sir Bartle Frere in South Africa strike us as peculiarly happy. Lord Salisbury, who once indulged himself in the statement that the Zulus had begun the war by invading Natal, combined these two situations for the purpose of approving both. He apparently forgets that the Government of which he was a member repudiated the action of Sir Bartle Frere, and that an attack upon Liberal policy in Egypt is not exactly recommended by being mixed up with the defence of the Zulu war. Lord Salisbury did not in the course of his animated harangues throw any light upon the foreign policy of the Opposition. He promised the Government the support of the Conservative party in restoring the prestige by using the resources of the British Empire, but he did not descend from the general to the particular. It is quite possible to be dissatisfied with much that has been done in Egypt, and yet to believe that the Government is entitled to the support of the whole community in the work which lies immediately before it. In the shortest practicable space of time, and with the least possible amount of bloodshed, order must be restored in Egypt.—*Daily News*.

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE SUEZ CANAL

Government have acted in accordance with their dignity in declining to take any notice whatever of the protests which M. de Lesseps has been formulating. This gentleman is, of course, proud of the Canal. It is his offspring, and more, for not only did he make the Canal, but the Canal made him. M. de Lesseps is in the French diplomatic service, and took up the question of the Canal. He was not an engineer himself, but he was a great talker, and had perseverance. He saw that a great thing might be made of the Canal in both senses of the expression, and worked it well. He stamped France, secured the patronage of the Emperor, and fairly talked people into it. The project was carried out, but at a cost vastly greater than had been calculated upon by M. de Lesseps. It became a great success, and M. de Lesseps has profited accordingly, both in fame and in purse. This would appear to be the case. His head; and he has come to look upon the Canal as his private property, much in the same way as the Suez canals regard Mount Sinai as their own domain. Hence the almost incoherent rage which he has exhibited at the occupation of it by the English Fleet. At one moment he asserts vehemently that the danger of an Arab attack is a delusion, and that any damage which could be effected would be repaired in a few hours. A day or two later, forgetting these utterances, he raves as to the danger to which the Canal is exposed, owing to the action of the English. M. de Lesseps has, in fact, no *locus standi* whatever, and his protests need excite no attention whatever on the part of those to whom they are addressed. He is a private individual only; and, even were the Canal his private property, the necessities of war overrule him, and the Canal could be utilized just as a railway is taken into the hands of a general in command of an army occupying the district through which it runs.—*Evening Standard*.

A HINDOO CHIEF JUSTICE.

A Hindoo has been appointed Acting Chief Justice of Bengal during the absence of Sir Richard Garth. Native opinion is equally delighted and amazed. Native opinion is never entirely able to understand why Englishmen, since they might, do not treat India as mere conquered territory. For ages successive invaders have snatched from India the spoils of war. The Indian populations naturally expect Great Britain to conduct itself in the usual fashion. The system of jurisprudence adopted in the High Courts may have predisposed natives to believe that none of their race or races would be selected to preside over its administration. Notwithstanding a plentiful admixture from Indian Codes, it remains adapted English law. They cannot easily think that any but Englishmen will be desirous or competent to apply it. The application of the new Acting Chief Justice to an ordinary seat in the High Court was admired as a strange exhibition of originality. His nomination, even temporarily to the presidency appears portentous. Organs of native opinion are not canvassing the selection with a view to consider whether the Judge deserves his dignity. To them it is simply a sign of a victory accredited to Hindooism. The Judge's colleagues and the Indian Civil Service in general will not look at the appointment in this light. Only in one or two quarters is the least jealousy likely to be felt. Indian administrators are the most industrious public servants in the world. They give their whole sorcery in their work. They give their whole soul to its efficient performance. They find it difficult to conceive that any of their precise circumstances and nationality and training can accomplish the task properly. In theory they would have been at a loss to anticipate the right of a native to the honour now conferred, because they could hardly have comprehended how a native should have formed himself to competence for it. The moment a native had proved his capacity they were always ready to hail the endorsement of the fact by Government, as on the present occasion. To Englishmen at home the announcement will be acceptable on mere ground. They will be ready to accept it as a gesture of inequality in official disposition to distinguish between races. They will be yet more pleased at the tendency the choice indicates towards an effacement of the barriers which have separated the dominant power in India and its subject.—*Times*.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Lord Salisbury, who delivered a strenuous speech at Hatfield on Monday, is pained at any symptom of rupture with "our old ally, Turkey." "Our old ally," if he has time to spare for philosophical contemplation, may amuse himself by comparing Lord Salisbury's position at the present moment with the policy which he pursued at Constantinople some six years ago. Lord Salisbury is a vigorous if somewhat unpolished controversialist, and there is no lack of spirit in his indictment of her Majesty's Government. But he can scarcely be congratulated on the present occasion either upon his selection of topics or upon his treatment of the case before him. It may be true, as he says, that recent proceedings have not increased the friendship between England and Turkey. But that was not exactly the object for which the Government felt itself bound to the work. There are many points in the Egyptian policy of the Ministers which are open to serious criticism. Lord Salisbury said that they should have acted long

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondent in Egypt:

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 6, 10.10 P.M.

The total number of prisoners taken by us is 15—nine by the Ramleh force and six by the Millaha force. I went to-day to the military hospital and saw five soldiers who were wounded, all of whom of those who suffered in the bombardment. They seemed more astonished than grateful at their treatment, and said that when wounded they tried to hide themselves, expecting no help from our men. When they found they were discovered they gave themselves up to us. The officers told them not to be afraid, and they were lost in astonishment at the fact that the soldiers carried them in what they called "divans," and walked slowly to avoid giving them pain. The English had given them food and water and sent a doctor to them. One thing only was missing—tobacco. We supplied that deficiency, and then surprised them to gratitude. One man I thought dead, but he moved his lips for tobacco. A lighted cigarette was placed in his mouth, and it seemed to give him life. This man was a bombardment victim. Dr. Bell, of the *Hellenic*, told me he reckoned his life by hours twenty days ago. The attendant said the man had lived on water and occasional cigarettes.

Tobacco made the men communicate. They stated that the forces engaged were 2,000. A battalion of Alexandria Mustapha and another of infantry reserves were brought up by train, but the remainder proceeded directly into action. Arab's forces near Kafsdowar consist of four regiments of infantry, one of artillery, one of cavalry, and 4,000 to 5,000 Bedouins. A good deal of discontent exists in the camp, but officers who question Arabi as to their ultimate prospects are sent to the citadel at Cairo as prisoners. A sergeant-major among the prisoners said he was unwillingly with Arabi, and many like him would willingly desert if able, or on the first defeat. This officer said he distributed rations for 16,000 persons, which included all of Arabi's camp, non-combatants included. The Egyptian regiments are large, and may average 2,000 men. There are 10,000 men of various regiments in camp. The officer commanding the Mustapha at the engagement was said to be Bey Abubel, and the commander of the infantry Achmet Bey Haft, whose name is Raheeb Pacha. The prisoners estimated the Egyptian loss at 200 men.

On leaving I asked if, when well, they would wish to return to Arabi. They said emphatically, "Never." This must be taken for what it is worth, but there might be a worse policy than that of sending them back.

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and supported by 3,000 irregulars, one regiment of cavalry, 4,000 Bedouins. At Tel el Kohi there is said to be a division of 10,000 men under Ali Fehmy. At Damietta, Aldebel is said to have collected 10,000 men. He has dismissed Governor Ismail Pacha Segedi, who was insulted by the soldiers, and has himself assumed the government. At New Mariout, about 2,000 Bedouins have collected, and at three places named Zaweqa Sidi, Mahhal, and Sidi Ghazi there are cavalry supported by Bedouins. I give the best information possible, rejecting much that I have received; but all such statements, especially as regards numbers, must be received with reserve. Mr. Cornish, director of the war-sports, hoped that the war would last four days, by which time 10,000 men will be in cisterns. This, on extreme famine rations, might last three months with the present population, which, however, is daily increasing.

AUG. 7, 4.30 P.M.

Advices from the interior report as follows:

Mehalla, July 22.—Ten Europeans killed, two Italians, one French, five Greeks, two Syrians, by the inhabitants. One was killed with a knife, nine with sticks. A Turk named Achmet Bey Chakib, at great peril to his life, saved several. There was no pillage, and the factories are safe. All the coal is guarded by soldiers. The bombardment was heard there.

Marsa and Samarroud, same date.—

Zafit, July 21.—No massacres, but one inhabitant killed en route to Tantah.

Zagazig, July 23.—None killed.

Took, same date.—Four killed.

Kaf Zaiad, July 25.—One Frenchman killed.

Tantah, July 22.—Eighty-two killed.

Damanhour, Abouhamus, and Kafdrdwar.—Large numbers killed, but how many is unknown.

Cairo, July 30.—Amin Bey, the Governor, is doing his utmost to protect the Christians. The soldiers held a meeting, proposed the Khedive, and proclaimed Arabi in his place.

I forward all these advices under the same reserve as previously.

10.45 P.M.

The Khedive has addressed the following letter to Raheeb Pacha:

"The painful position in which the majority of the people find themselves in consequence of the massacres and the pillage and burning of Alexandria affect me profoundly, and is the object of my liveliest concern. I consider it as a duty of humanity imposed on my Government to re-assure the victims of these disasters, and to quiet their apprehensions for the future, by declaring at once that such misfortunes do not escape our care. Penetrated with this idea, I desire that your Excellency affirms from now on, in all its severity, that the massacre of Alexandria was a delusion, and that any damage which could be effected would be repaired in a few hours. A day or two later, forgetting these utterances, he raves as to the danger to which the Canal is exposed, owing to the action of the English Fleet. At one moment he asserts vehemently that the danger of an Arab attack is a delusion, and that any damage which could be effected would be repaired in a few hours. 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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Times publishes the subjoined telegram from its correspondents at Alexandria and Ramleh:—

ALEXANDRI, Aug. 9, 10.5 P.M.

Two cases were tried yesterday before the Court. Four natives were charged with breaking into the Custom-house, of which they were watchmen. Two received six years' and two one year's imprisonment. Another native was charged with murder, firing stores, and breaking into them. The first two charges broke down, the third was proved, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. From Monday next water is to be supplied on alternate days for four hours a day, two litres for each house. All the supplies except dearness immigration, which, without just cause, is almost criminal. No water has yet been condemned from the condensing apparatus started at Minet Bassal with boilers being owing to the Alexandria Cotton Pressing Company (Limited). So far the general health remains good. An analysis of the water by M. Ludwig, chemist, states that sample one, before filtering, was very turbid, and after standing one hour formed a deposit of brown, earthy matter 16.5 grains per gallon. The water had a disagreeable smell and taste, and turned red test paper blue. It contained carbonate of ammonia, resulting from putrefaction of organic matter, the gallinaceous water containing 14.4 grains of mineral salts, chiefly bicarbonate of lime and chloride of sodium. Sample two, after passing through filter beds, was only slightly turbid, formed hardly any deposit, and was otherwise unchanged. The Sanitary Board are drawing the attention of the authorities to the bad bread baked, which in many cases is as harmful as the water.

Osmay Bey, Aide-de-Camp of the Khedive, made his escape from Cairo to Suez, passing the desert, under the escort of Bedouins, in four days. Arrived at Suez he placed himself under the protection of Admiral Hewitt and was forwarded here. Another adherent of the Khedive, Yaoun Bey, has also arrived at the Palace. There is a report that many officers would declare allegiance when they heard of so. Stone Pacha has brought his family from Cairo. At Alexandria there were given an audience to Ismailia. Thero M. de Lessups was conspicuous in refusing to offer them any assistance. M. Bouteron, French Director of the Department of State Domains and colleague of Mr. Roswell, is said to state openly that he has sold Government grain to Arabi. The conduct of many French officials suggests the advisability of an inquiry, in spite of many honourable exceptions.

The armoured train, with sailors, started at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and advanced within 500 yards of Millaha. About 12 shots were fired at it, without being returned. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether these reconnaissances are not a blunder. There is, I believe, high military authority for saying that a reconnaissance should be either with the object of strengthening our own position or causing the enemy to weaken his. The practice of this reconnoissance to satisfy curiosity always is to be deprecated; and it is to this category that recent movements would seem to belong. We forced the enemy from his positions, but we neither occupied them ourselves nor prevented him re-occupying them. Nominally, we wished to ascertain whether Arabi had retired from Kafdravir. The result is that we know he has from 4,000 to 6,000 troops still there, but we are no more certain than before whether his full force is there or more southward, and that he had some force there we knew before; in fact, knowing that he had at least 1,000 troops there, and probably an unknown quantity more, we have now ascertained that he has at least 1,000, plus a still unknown quantity. Whether this addition to our information is worth the cost at which it was obtained I repeat, doubtful. There is another objection to this practice, viz., without experience of the natives, who are sacrifice that advantage; every shot we fire teaches the familiarity that breeds contempt; the native is being educated by our fruitless reconnoissances. Such considerations do not, however, detract from the just praise due to both Army and Navy, and when, prior to this last expedition, Admiral Seymour, who accompanied it a certain distance, read to the assembled sailors and marines the telegram from the First Lord, and in the name of her Majesty thanked them for the gallant conduct displayed on the 5th, the cheers which greeted the announcement seemed to drown all technical objections, and for the moment, at least, one and all were proud in the recollections of the 5th of August.

RAMEH, Aug. 9, 8 A.M.

The night has passed off quietly, with the exception that two or three shots were fired on some of Arabi's scouts who were approaching our outlying picket to the east of Ramleh. The Superb used our electric light last night, and were able to see right into the house, whether it was an ad-dit or otherwise, is an open question. From the distance she had to throw the rays it was impossible for those on board to use the light so as to be of the greatest assistance to our sentries. The officer in charge of the picket informed me this morning that several times the electric light was thrown on his own men, who thus were themselves exposed to view, and at the same time were unable to penetrate the darkness beyond. This is manifestly turning a valuable appliance into a source of danger, and it shows the instability and even peril of using the electric light indiscriminately. To-day the machine brought out from Alexandria will probably be in a position from which it can be turned to the greatest advantage by exposing to view any one approaching our line of sentries, while the sentries themselves will remain in darkness. The scenes are interesting, though less strongly at the corners of palms which they held up to Saturday, and there can be little doubt now in what light they regard Saturday's engagement—namely, as a victory for themselves.

The correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria telegraphed on Wednesday:—The enemy continues to work incessantly at his entrenchments on all sides of us; the works which are being thrown up between the Canal, where he has entrenched his bridge, and the town of Alexandria. The train has proceeded to reconnoitre the enemy's position. The enemy's infantry could be seen in force all over the ground across which the Marines and Rifles advanced the other day. The earthworks have been greatly increased during the last twenty-four hours, and some more guns placed in position. The train went very quickly forward, enabling us to make a very complete and careful inspection. We went well within range of their guns, our forty-pounder being loaded and ready for action. As the enemy must know the exact range, we expected every moment to be received with a salvo of shells; but all remained silent on their part, although we could see the tops of the gunners' heads over the new earthworks.

The inspection being ended, the engine was reversed, and we steamed quickly to the rear. The instant the movement was observed, a gun opened fire from nine guns and three rocket tubes. For a minute or two it was somewhat hot. One shrapnel shell, with a time fuse, burst high overhead; percussion shells shrieked by, and bursting in the swamp,

threw up masses of mud mingled with smoke; rockets whizzed overhead, some of them ascending high into the clear blue of the evening sky, and falling very wide of the mark. As long as we were in range the fire of the guns followed us. The enemy had evidently reserved his fire, intending when we approached to concentrate such a volley of shells upon us as would disable the engine or knock a track off the line. They had, however, waited too long, expecting, no doubt, that we should go still closer. Captain Fisher, however, was too wary for their long silence was ominous of some concerted plan.

The gunners had probably been laid upon some point in advance of that at which the train stopped; their aim, therefore, was wild and hurried, and no damage whatever was done. Arabi is, without doubt, preparing to fight a general action on the ground of Saturday's reconnaissance. As the train steamed back through the lines the Gordon Highlanders turned out and cheered them. Indeed, their guards always turn out and salute the train as it passes, as if it was a regular train of Her Majesty's services. Colonel Legrand telegraphed in from morning from Fort Melkhet that there are large numbers of Bedouins in his vicinity. Troops here are to be in readiness to reinforce him if necessary.

Osman Bey, the Khedive's Master of Horse, who had been detained in Cairo by the rebels since the commencement of the troubles, has succeeded in escaping *vid* Heluan. He rode across the desert to Suez in four days, and arrived here this morning. He was accompanied by Yaver Bey, Governor of Ismailia, who, being summoned to Cairo, forthwith took refuge on the *Orion*. His wife was detained by the military commandant as a hostage for her husband, but a firm message from the captain of the *Orion*, and the intercession of M. de Lessups, induced him to allow her to join her husband. These officers state that the rebels are fortifying Nubia, between the Suez, Ismailia, and Cairo lines meet, and that they have four guns and two thousand infantry at that point. They affirm that the attitude of the garrison of Cairo and of the Bedouins of the Suez desert causes the rebel party much uneasiness, and believe that the first defeat of Arabi will cause a large secession in the rebel ranks. Upper Egypt, where Sultan Pacha, the President of the Chamber, exercises great influence, is only waiting his signal to pronounce against the military dictation. All these statements, however, must be received with great caution, as the tendency of men contending in is, of course, to give information which will be useful to the Khedive. The Khedive's Proclamation threatening severe punishment upon who furnish any assistance whatsoever to the rebels has created a great sensation among the natives. Arrangements have been made to circulate it in Upper Egypt. A Council of Ministers today took into consideration the Khedive's letter requesting an indemnity for the sufferers by the massacre and conflagration at Alexandria, and resolved to express the entire concurrence and gratitude of the country for the feelings which inspired his Highness. It is a curious irony of events that several members of this same Council have been undoubtedly concerned in the excesses for which they now cognise material responsibility on behalf of Egypt!

The Foreign Consuls were to-day informed that in view of the scarcity of water it was absolutely necessary to check the promiscuous return of refugees. Those unprovided with passports are absolutely forbidden to leave. The names of all classes of passengers must be submitted to their respective Consulates, who arrangements will be required before permission will be given to disembark. Major Ardash and Consul Jago have been appointed as a sub-committee to secure the strict observance of the new regulations with respect to the reduced rations of water. An important arrest was made to day in the person of Hajji Moussa, one of the Alexandrian Mustaziz most deeply implicated in the events of the 11th of June. When arrested he was actually doing duty as a policeman. According to the evidence forthcoming, he is alleged to have taken an active part in the plundering, to have robbed many women, and to have murdered the Kawass of the French Consulate. Large quantities of loot are now being brought daily. Mr. Beaman, who has already rendered very valuable assistance to Lord Charles Beresford and Colonel Gordon in their police work, has been charged with the difficult task of superintending the identification and restoration of the recovered property to its rightful owners.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

Five large steamers sailed from Southampton on Wednesday with troops for Egypt, who were visited by the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught, in the Royal yacht from Osborne, immediately before their departure. The Prince and Princess of Wales, their daughters, and their two sons also came up, the Prince going on board several of the ships. The Duke of Cambridge and Admiral Mends, of the Transport department, also attended and made an official inspection. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the crowds of sightseers when the Queen's yacht, having passed the ships at the Dock Extension, steamed into the principal tidal dock and stayed there until the 11th. Their names were the *California*, with the 2nd Company of Royal Engineers; the *City of New York* and the *Greave*, with the 4th Dragoon Guards; the *Orbigny*, with the 4th Battalion 3d Brigade Royal Artillery; and the *Greenfinch*, with the N Battery 2d Brigade Royal Artillery—a total of 850 horses, 12 guns, 52 officers, and over eleven hundred men.

The familiar red-coated Engineers who are usually employed by the Post Office in the repair and extension of the telegraph wires throughout the country left London for the seat of war on Wednesday in the troopship *Oxenholme*, having been recalled from their various wanderings and reformed into C Troop Royal Engineers at Aldershot. Thence they marched with their wagons and equipment on Saturday as far as El Arish, and on Monday they reached the port. Particular care was taken of the docks in which their ship was moored. They take with them an "air-line" of 200 miles in length, and a "cable section" with 20 miles of strongly bound wire for a ground line to convey orders to distant divisions of the army during an engagement. The air line will be stretched on slight poles, of which a vast number are carried, and it is intended to lay a semi-permanent character. As the ship sails under sealed orders, no one knows her destination, but it is believed to be Cyprus, Kantara, or Ismailia. The officer in command of the telegraph troop is Major Sir A. Mackworth, and the other officers are Lieutenants Hippesley, Foster, Bond, and Anstruther; and Surgeon G. P. Turner. In the same ship embarked a field-train detachment of 30 men, under Captain Rockford Boyd, also sails in the *Oxenholme*. The purpose of the field park is to provide torpedoes, gunpowder, engineers' tools, and all kinds of stores and necessaries for the regiment at large, and it is accordingly furnished with a very heavy equipment. The officer in command of a troop and senior on board is Major Bond; and

Lieutenants Godsal, Pemberton, Irvine, Sandbach, and Porter, Surgeon Molloy, and Veterinary-Surgeon Burke complete the list of officers. The ship takes 415 of all ranks and 152 horses. The latter were led on board through the ship's side under the direction of Captain Singleton, of her Majesty's Indian trooper *Jumna*, assisted by drovers from the Deptford Cattle Market, who have been useful throughout the embankments. Of the forty troopers and twenty stores engaged for the expedition only a few were lost, and all were led on board by the appointed drivers. The Medical Staff and the Army Hospital Corps took their places on the *Cortez* on Wednesday, and the ship will leave the Albert Docks early this morning. Her establishment comprises five field hospitals, under the charge of Dr. Ferguson. The *Prussian* also has arrived at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and is fitting for about 400 men, but from what branches of the service it is not yet announced. At the earliest tide on Wednesday the *Ferrol*, for Sydney, and the *Reindeer*, for Calcutta, sailed from the Thames, each taking one half-battalion of the Durham Light Infantry (10th Regiment), whose present orders are to relieve the Sherwood Foresters (55th Regiment) at Gibraltar, who will be taken on to Alexandria. In addition to hiring other transports for future requirements, the Admiralty have directed that the regular troopers shall be in readiness if called upon, and several of the vessels already despatched to the Mediterranean are ordered to return home for further orders as soon as their troops are landed.

Major-General C. W. Adair, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, has been engaged for the last two days inspecting the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney, and he intimated on Wednesday that 200 of the corps must be in readiness for active service, if required, in ten days. It is therefore expected that a third battalion of Royal Marines is to be sent to Egypt.

MR. GLADSTONE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers at dinner at the Mansion House on Wednesday. Lord Northbrook, in acknowledging the toast of the Navy, expressed his admiration of the efficiency and discipline exhibited by the members of that service in the recent occurrences in Egypt. He also recognised the indebtessness of the country to the Mercantile Marine for the means of transport. Mr. Childers said between thirty and forty thousand men were on their way from England and India to restore Egypt to a condition of peace and order.

Mr. Gladstone replied to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers. The right hon. gentleman, after some introductory remarks of a general character, said:—There are some subjects of public interest on which at this table it is proper to say a word. That great question of the military expedition to Egypt, which has been touched by two Ministers of the Crown in their speeches of to-night, is indeed a matter of deep interest to us and to the world at large, and one upon which it is of vital importance that the position of this country should not be misunderstood.

My Lord Mayor, it is true we have gone to Egypt with the forces of this country in prosecution of the great interests of the Empire, which it is my duty to cherish and defend. (Cheers.) Unless these interests had existed it would not have been possible for us to find any justification for the intervention we have on hand. But, my lord, let it be well known and proclaimed from this spot, which affords a channel of communication to the civilised world not inferior to the Senate itself—let it be well known and understood that these interests, though they be ours, are not ours alone—(cheers)—but they are interests common to us with every State in Europe—nay, with the whole civilised world. (Cheers.) Egypt has now become a great gate between the Eastern and the Western hemispheres. The commerce of the world depends upon the passage through that gate more than upon any other single point that can be marked upon the surface of the globe. It is essential for the industry and enterprise of mankind that that gate should be open, and in order that it may be open it is not less essential that the country in which it is set should be a country under peaceful, and orderly, and legal government. (Cheers.)

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 10—11, 1882.

CONTINENTAL DISTRUST OF ENGLAND.

The Prime Minister availed himself of Lord Elcho's Motion on Thursday night to reiterate and reinforce the statements in regard to the Egyptian policy of the Government which he made at the Mansion House dinner on Wednesday. We desire to pay all honour to the chivalrous views of Mr. Gladstone, and no doubt it is very hard for a virtuous nation, directed by a peculiarly moral Minister, to be misunderstood, to have its most candid declarations canvassed, and its most explicit pledges suspected. We have the *mens conscientia recti*, as far as Egypt is concerned; yet we cannot help pointing out to Mr. Gladstone that this does not save us, somehow, from being regarded as knaves by more than one of our influential neighbours. Even the European Concert has not perfect confidence in us. We protest that we are fighting for the interests of civilisation, progress, morality, sound finance, and the general welfare, but it is only too plain that no community takes us at our word, and that we are watched with a grudging vigilance that would be more appropriate if we were the traditional enemies of the human race. Frenchmen are irritated with us because we are doing what they themselves would like to do; perhaps as good a reason for annoyance as could well be discovered. The Italians are angry with us because they thought they could deter us from active operations in Egypt by holding over our heads the menace of their intimacy with the German Powers, and have found this to be a vain, not to say an unfounded, threat. Russia is offended with our proceedings, because England is England, and Russia is Russia. The sentiments of Germany and Austria are more inscrutable, but if they are lending us their "moral support," that is a loan which no one need ever refuse to his most embarrassed acquaintance. Such are the facts; and it seems to us, that in spite of Mr. Gladstone's glowing visions, we had better acknowledge them and look them in the face. Perhaps a little comfort is to be obtained by asking if any other country could act in a similar or an analogous manner without arousing the same susceptibilities and exciting the same, or even worse, suspicions? When Napoleon III. proclaimed that he intended to liberate Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, Austria resisted, Prussia armed, and England had its doubts as to the sincerity of the programme. We thought there must be something more in the Imperial benevolence than met the eye, and there was. Savoy and Nice were the price exacted for the magnanimous enterprise. It is just as well, therefore, to recognise the fact that in this world nations are treated in much the same manner as they treat other nations. The saner portion of the English public believed that the fine sentiments with which Russia proceeded to the task of liberating Bulgaria meant territorial conquests for Russia, and they proved to be right. Mr. Gladstone vehemently protests that we are going to Egypt, not for purposes of aggression, but in order to restore it to something like order, and to confer upon the world at large the vast boon of its good government and social stability. But we are regarded as Russia was regarded. In other words, we are not beloved. It is the universal law that it should be so; and we must not hope to escape its operation. And even if we suppose that some of the Powers are duly impressed with the disinterested character of our policy, it does not follow that we must look for active sympathy from them. A great master of human nature has reminded us that there is something not altogether disagreeable to us in the misfortunes of our dearest friends; and, even though there may be powers that admire us as much as we deserve to be admired, it is probable that they would hear with something more than resignation that the war in Egypt was anything but a holiday campaign. We are not complaining. It is only natural; but it is a form of naturalness we shall do well to bear in mind when our military operations are conducted on a larger scale, when Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives at the seat of war, and when the troops from England and the troops from India co-operate along converging lines for an attack on Arabi. The more we warn to the work, the greater the number of soldiers we despatch to Egypt, the more successful our strategy, the less satisfaction, we may depend upon it, will be felt and exhibited by benevolent neutrals. No doubt they feel that we have a good deal of reputation to spare, and that a few defeats would not be a bad thing for us or for them.—*Standard*.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Mr. Gladstone is setting the East in confusion, and if certain dangers which now threaten were to be realised, even forty thousand British troops in Egypt would have too much to do. We trust that we may disregard the story of apprehensions for Christian security at Constantinople. Such a fear could not be reasonable unless something were to happen seriously to compromise the authority of the Sultan-Khalif over the Mohammedan population. Such an occurrence would be the suspicion that the Sultan was acting in the interests of Europe against a champion of Islam, and though Mr. Gladstone's policy is apparently

designed to produce this impression, we may trust to the ability of the Ottoman Government to parry the assaults of Midlothian diplomacy. But there are other inconveniences, and one of the past blunders of Mr. Gladstone's career comes to the front at this moment in order to afford a conspicuous opportunity for the chief rival of England in the East to appear upon the scene. Who can read of the concentration of Russian troops at Odessa, and the preparations for the embarkation of a considerable army which are reported from Southern Russia, without being reminded of that famous surrender of the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty of Paris, effected by Mr. Gladstone in 1871, which enables Russia to mass a naval force in the harbours of the Euxine? Does our Government altogether forget that Russia only requires the consent of Turkey in order to be able to transport a hundred thousand men to positions which Turkey could only abandon in a moment of despair, but which England would see in the occupation of Russia with sentiments of dismay and consternation? Does Mr. Gladstone wish to drive the Mahomedan world to desperation? Has he forgotten that several times already in England the entry of a Russian army corps, with the consent of the reigning Sultan, into Constantinople has passed beyond the stage of a mere project? The statement that Russia has offered certain assistance to Turkey in case of an embroilment with England is repeated upon every side. It is instinctively felt that more unlikely things have happened, and that we are now living in the midst of a crisis where the improbable may be the next to occur. The speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone on Thursday evening in reply to Lord Elcho and Sir Henry Wolf is calculated to alarm. It was so full of naive confidence, of evident inexperience, of candid ignorance, and of curious presumption that it should have at once disarmed by the mere effect of its incongruity the most resolute political opponent, if the extreme gravity of the situation which Mr. Gladstone has created could be regarded as mere matter for political opposition. The distinctions of parties ought to disappear before the seriousness of the Eastern crisis. It is the general attitude of Mr. Gladstone towards the Ottoman Empire which forms the core of the danger. About crushing Arabi as easily as one might crush an eggshell there can be no doubt, if the commonest rules of prudence are observed. But it is the manner in which Mr. Gladstone seems to lose all opportunity of assailing the authority of the Sultan and embarrassing the Turkish Government which affords the true opportunity for the evils which appear above the political horizon. What would England think if there were to ensue from Mr. Gladstone's action even a temporary combination of the forces of Mahomedanism and Muscovitism in the East? The Russians can treat Mussulmans well when it suits their purpose. There are plenty of Mahomedan Tartars loyal to the Czar, and to injure England would be a gain well worth the price of a little good faith for the time with the Government of the Sultan.—*Morning Post*.

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE CANAL.

In a letter to the *Daily News*, Mr. Charles Royle makes out a good case against M. de Lesseps and his protests against the "violation of the neutrality of the Canal" by England. As Mr. Royle points out, there is, as things at present stand, no neutrality to violate.

The Canal is simply a piece of Egyptian territory. It has never been neutralised by international agreement, and the original concession to the company, which declared that it should be a neutral channel, can no longer make it so, as against foreign Powers, than a declaration of England that Gibraltar was neutral could exempt that place from hostile operations in the case of England's subsequently going to war. If the people of Egypt really wish to go back to the times before the Control, they must have a positive love of being oppressed. The Control has been all that has stood between them and their task-masters; and it is from the restoration and extension of the Control that any further improvement in their condition must come.—*St. James's Gazette*.

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THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO. The course of her Majesty's Government with regard to the Zulu question has been facilitated by the terms of the resolution which has been passed by the Legislative Council of Natal. They state in effect that the restoration of Cetewayo cannot be accomplished with safety to Natal, or with benefit to the Zulus, unless it be preceded, as well as accompanied, by measures which would secure for the Zulus the neutrality in which he contends, and which means this, that the Canal and its ports are not to be liable to become the scene of any warlike operations, has hitherto existed as a matter of fact, though it had no international agreement to rest upon. More than that, England did in 1877 of her own authority guarantee the preservation of such neutrality during the war between Russia and Turkey. 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Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 12—13, 1882.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The military campaign is not the only part of the work we have to do in Egypt. That is a task entirely within our power. Our preparations are adequate and complete, and the detailed account of the mobilisation which we print elsewhere this morning will enable our readers to appreciate the care and skill with which they have been made. But when Arabi's army has been dispersed, and when its leaders have been brought to account for their past misdeeds, we shall still have to make sure that the Egyptian difficulty will not recur in its old or in any new form. Egypt, in a word, will be on our hands. It will not be open to us to retire from the country, and to leave events to take their own course. It would be idle to dream of restoring the old *status quo* as it existed before the mutiny. The forces which upset it once would be no less capable of upsetting it again and again. The army would be as little trustworthy now as it was eighteen months ago. As soon as the opportunity offered, some new military adventure would be found in Arabi's place, tampering with the fidelity of the soldiers, disowning the authority of the Khedive, opposed to the Control, opposed to the influence of Europe, a fit subject for the Porte to work with, and as ruinous to the well-being of Egypt as Arabi has been. It is not likely that we shall put ourselves to the trouble and cost we are now incurring with no better result than a succession of such events as would force us to interfere again if we were shortsighted enough to suffer them again to arise. Lord Elcho was therefore quite premature on Thursday in demanding from the Government a disclosure of their Egyptian policy. It was enough for Mr. Gladstone to reply that, for the present at all events, our course was in no doubt. Our first business is to put down the Egyptian mutiny. When this has been done, we shall be in a position to say what has to be done next. Enough, and more than enough, has been said on this subject already. What we have to do now is to act, and not to talk, still less to give pledges which cannot but be illusory and may prove to be embarrassing as well. Apart altogether from the military operations, we have a considerable task on hand, of which it is impossible accurately to foresee the end. When the autumn comes and Parliament re-assembles it may be possible to renew with some advantage the premature and futile, not to say mischievous, discussions of the past week. But it is satisfactory to reflect that from Friday next till the 24th of October there will be no occasion and little opportunity for the enunciation of official pledges as to our future policy in Egypt. We should have thought, indeed, that there had already been too many disillusionments and disappointments for any Minister, even for Mr. Gladstone himself, to venture upon any confidence what the Government will do or what it will not do in Egypt. We know only too well what has happened already. The Government has hoped against hope, and against the repeated and urgent representations of its responsible agents on the spot, that the military revolt in Egypt would quail before the merely diplomatic threats and representations of England and France. Opportunity after opportunity has been let slip when the work we have now undertaken might have been accomplished at far less cost and sacrifice than it will now probably entail. The lesson is a sharp one, and it should at least make the Government chary of prematurely pledging itself to any specific method of settling a question whose gravity and bearings have so often been misappreciated in the past. The Concert of Europe and the sanction of the Powers are phrases which, in regard to Egypt and our own relations to it, have been too often and too long in our mouths. They have led us into perplexities and embarrassments from which even now we are very imperfectly free. After all our deference to these respectable abstractions we find ourselves at last compelled to assert the supremacy of our own interests and to defend them by our own strength. In such a case it is necessary to forecast what our course may be in the future. We must be guided by circumstances, and it is as yet far beyond the prescience of Ministers to say what the circumstances may be which will and must guide us when the time comes. What is certain is, that the past will not recur. Mr. Gladstone himself allows that the exact *status quo* as it existed before the rise of Arabi cannot be restored. That is enough for the moment. The military revolt must be suppressed and its recurrence in the future must be prevented. This is the resolve of England, and when it is accomplished and it becomes necessary to seek the sanction of the Powers for the result, the concert of Europe will be invoked in a sense very different from that with which we have lately been familiar. It will be no affair of Notes, Protocols, and Conferences leading to nothing and paralyzing all vigorous action. The Powers will be invited to take note of a *fait accompli*, to acquiesce in and approve the acts of the Power which will have quelled the rebellion in Egypt and restored the country to civil-

ization and tranquillity, to ordered progress, and to settled government. Nothing less than this is what we have undertaken to do; when it is done, events will speak for themselves, but it is idle to attempt to control them by pledges given beforehand. The moral sanction of half-a-dozen Powers, some of whom are merely apathetic, some positively reluctant, and some, perhaps, not wholly disinterested, is, as we have found to our cost, very difficult to obtain, and not, perhaps, very valuable when it is obtained. The acquiescence of Europe in accomplished facts, on the other hand, can only be profitably sought, and will probably be freely given, when the facts are actually accomplished.—*Times*.

THE POSITION OF LORD SALISBURY.

The *Saturday Review* affirms that general whose troops refuse to fight is not disgraced by defeat, and Lord Salisbury's speech on Thursday may be taken as an exercise in different form, but in a form at once dignified and forcible, of the ancient right of protest belonging to the peers. The noisy triumph which has taken the place of noisy abuse in the Radical Press on this matter qualifies its unflattering compliments to the wisdom of the Lords by comments on their disobedience to their leader, and assumes that the general body of the Conservative peers can only take credit at the expense of Lord Salisbury's discretion and of its own party discipline. It is possible to think with the majority that this was not a time for a constitutional conflict, and for two reasons—one national, the other partisan. Lord Salisbury thinks differently, and has vindicated his consistency and his love for justice by his protest.

The *Spectator* asserts that no more pathetic testimony to the victory of the Commons could be imagined than the frank declarations of Lord Salisbury that the Commons had conceded nothing of any importance, and that on the whole principle at stake he himself had been absolutely defeated by the lukewarmness of his own followers. The policy of Sir Stafford Northcote, assisted by the wistfulness of the Conservative peers, has triumphed over the policy of Lord Salisbury; and for the future the *Spectator* imagines that, even if Lord Salisbury continues to lead the Conservative party in the Lords, he will do so with the discouraging feeling that, whenever the Duke of Richmond differs from him, the Duke of Richmond is more likely to carry the party with him than he himself. This is not a pleasant consideration for a brilliant orator like Lord Salisbury. The *Spectator* is not sure that a proud and high-spirited peer like Lord Salisbury will be able to hear it. And even if Lord Salisbury retains the leadership, he will retain it with a certain doubt of his own power to determine the course of the party, which must alter, to some extent, his tone. If it alter his tone for the worse—and this is the more probable alternative of the two—then his ultimate retirement from the head of the Tory party in the Lords must be only a question of time.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, FRIDAY.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Stephens, visited the Queen yesterday. In the afternoon her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught, dined at the cricket-field with the Queen. The Queen witnessed for some time a match between the Osborne and Royal Yacht Cricket Clubs. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany and the Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia were also present. Her Majesty walked out this morning with Princess Beatrice.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester Park, Jane, from visiting her Majesty at Osborne on Friday.

The Archduke Frederick of Austria passed through Portsmouth on Friday on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne. On returning the Archduke received a royal salute.

Earl and Countess Somers have left Chesterfield-gardens for Eastnor Castle, Herefordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth have left for Germany.

The Earl and Countess of March have left for Gordon Castle, N.B.

Baron and Lady Diana Huddleston have returned to the Grange, Ascot-heath, for the summer.

Lord Acton has left Brown's Hotel for Alderman Park.

TREASON-FELONY.

Although Thomas Walsh has been convicted, and no doubt rightly convicted, of treason-felony, it may be gathered from Mr. Justice Stephen's charge to the jury that the case against him was not quite so conclusive as it appeared to be on a cursory reading of the evidence:—

Nobody doubts either that Walsh was engaged as an instrument of the Fenian organization, or that the objects of the organization are treasonable, but the proof of the former of these propositions was not, in a legal sense, overwhelming. Treason-felony is a crime which has been known to the law only since 1848. Before that date the offences included under it had to be dealt with as high treason, the penalties of which were so terrible as frequently to defeat their object. It was, therefore, provided that the punishment of treason-felony should be imposed on those who committed any of these objects, it is essential to the case for a prosecution under the Act that the existence of a conspiracy for effecting one or both of them should be proved. The Crown had no difficulty in establishing this allegation as against Walsh. The existence and aims of Fenianism are sufficiently notorious. It was necessary, however, that they should further prove that the prisoner was a party to the conspiracy, and that the acts charged against him were done in fulfilment of its objects. Walsh's connection with the Fenians was sufficiently established; but his object in dealing with the arms found in his possession was a matter of inference. If he intended them only for use in intimidating landlords or their agents, his offence would, of course, be the meaning of the Act. The jury, however, seem to have had no doubt that Walsh aided and abetted the objects of the conspiracy knowingly and wilfully, and the judge does not appear to have differed from them, though he did not absolutely refuse to reserve the question raised as to the evidence upon this last point. The sentence will strike most persons as sufficiently lenient, and, of course, it can only be justified on the ground assigned by Mr. Justice Stephen, that the prisoner was evidently not a leader, but only a subordinate agent.—*Globe*.

HOLIDAY-MAKING.

The *Spectator* says:—One of the most curious features of holiday-making all over the world is its marked gregariousness. That people do not in general love to be quite alone is not surprising; the essence of the greater half of human happiness is sympathy, and you cannot enjoy sympathy without companionship of some sort:—

But it is strange that so much enjoyment appears to be taken in companionship of almost all sorts. Observe the behaviour of people when they get out of pleasure-vans, and you will seldom or never see them break up into a multitude of parties, and go their separate ways, leaving a noisy scourge. It is often fatal, generally however, to mischief, and is always of long duration. It is caused by a parasite, supposed to find its way into the human body by the intermediary of small fresh water molluscs, with which many of the canals abound. Last year about a dozen of the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company at Suez were invalidated within a month or two from this disease. Dr. Murison, as

ALEXANDRA, FRIDAY.

The following remarks I make on the authority of Dr. Mackie, of the British Consulate, whose long and large experience in Egypt gives them an importance which I hope will cause them to receive the very urgent attention of the authorities.

AMONG the diseases to which our troops will be exposed here is the endemic haematuria, which prevailed largely among the French troops in the expedition of 1799. About three-fourths of the fellahs are subject to this disease, which is often fatal, generally late in life, and is always of short duration.

The following notice is from the *Times*:—

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The *Times* has received the following despatches from its correspondents in Egypt:—

THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

Instructions have been issued by the War Department for the whole of the siege train held in reserve at Malta to be forwarded to Egypt. The Maltese siege train is made up of ten 63-horsepower, ten 40-pounder, ten 25-pounder, and six 7-pounder guns.

Two transports left Portsmouth for Egypt on Friday—the *Bulwer*, with the 17th Company of the Commissariat and Transport Corps from Portsmouth and Aldershot, the 12th Company of the same corps, men of the 15th Company, and a few corps and men belonging to other branches of the service; and the *City of Paris* with the 2d Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment and No. 2 Bearer Company, held in reserve at Malta to be forwarded to Egypt. The *Bulwer* is made up of ten 63-horsepower, ten 40-pounder, ten 25-pounder, and six 7-pounder guns.

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THE TWELFTH AND THE MOORS.

The Twelfth broke, in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, with promise of as warm a day as any in the season. There was not a cloud in the sky, but a slight breeze from the south to temper the blazing sun. Sportsmen were astir with daylight, and, as far as known, bad as good sport as was anticipated. The lodges are well filled. There were fears that if the heat were so excessive as was dreaded it would be impossible to remain long on the moors. Two cases of sunstroke are reported to have taken place in Aberdeen on Friday.

The excellent weather experienced for the past few weeks has considerably improved the prospects for "the Twelfth" at Blaigowrie.

Orders were issued from the War Office on Friday to place the 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division Garrison Artillery, on its full war strength, and for the battery to embark on Monday in the transport *Teriol*, at present lying off Woolwich with the Egyptian expedition. Orders have also been issued for the 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade, 1st Division Royal Artillery, ammunition reserve column from Woolwich on Friday, and sailed from Portsmouth this morning.

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Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 13—14, 1882.

THE WAR.

Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived on Saturday morning at Malta, and will to-morrow (Tuesday) be on Egyptian soil. With his arrival the nation will begin to look for the opening of those operations which, though prepared with great and unexpected rapidity, have not kept pace with the general anxiety, incited as it is by the instantaneous and minute communication of intelligence respecting every detail of the war. Many will now be disposed to look daily for news that Sir Garnet Wolseley has taken the field in force and is moving forward to the attack. The campaign, indeed, may be said to have begun, but if the General has the high strategical qualities with which he is credited, there will be no hurried movement. The delay may be tedious, but it is inevitable. It stands, not for so much time wasted, but for time put to the very best possible use. The first thing to be done, the only thing to be done at present, is to make sure that our military preparations are complete. It would be the height of unwise to attempt to strike before we are ready, to rush into active operations before we have the means of carrying them through, and to deal a series of indecisive blows which will be little better than so many lessons to the enemy. We have no fear that Sir Garnet Wolseley will be tempted to be thus precipitate. He knows too well what the terms are on which military success is to be achieved. His plans have been formed deliberately, with the help of the most competent advisers; and in no long time he will have at his disposal a force adequate for carrying them out. For this he must wait; but he will wait, we may be sure, no longer than he is compelled to wait. If Englishmen at home are at all inclined to be impatient at the seeming tardiness of his movements, they may find comfort in the thought that the delay they complain of is as little liked by Sir Garnet Wolseley as by themselves. His impulse will be to advance, and if he does not yield to it, it will only be as far as he is restrained by an imperative sense of duty, and of the importance of the issues which a display of rashness on his part would most certainly put in peril. Eagerly as he may desire to strike, he will be well aware that it will be better for him to hold his hand for awhile than to strike too soon, and so to strike short and to deliver an indecisive blow. The time, meanwhile, will not be unprofitably spent. Our troops are already in occupation of some of the most important military positions in Egypt. They hold Alexandria and Suez. Their numbers are daily on the increase. They will be well furnished with supplies of every kind. Delay is adding to our strength far more than to that of the enemy. We hear of Arabi as strengthening his camp, throwing up earthworks, and doing all in haste, ill-disciplined, and wholly wanting in the soldierly qualities which would make them formidable in the field. Among the forces which will be at Sir Garnet Wolseley's disposition, we are still in doubt whether or not the long-talked-of Turkish contingent is to be included. The Sultan, we learn, has taken counsel of the great Mussulman jurists, and he has found that their view about Arabi and his doings is wholly opposed to the English view. Arabi, they say, is a rebel only as far as he has been disloyal to the Caliph. In defending Egypt against the English he has been fulfilling the duties of a good Mussulman. England is attacking him not as a rebel in the Mussulman sense of the term, but as a centre of disorder, who must be put down before the normal state of the country can be restored. England, therefore, is attacking him on his strongest and his only defensible ground. What we view as the normal state of Egypt, the jurists pronounce abnormal. What we, therefore, desire to restore, the Turkish troops cannot possibly join us in restoring. This, it seems, is the view of the Mussulman doctors; it is the view of the native Press; it is the view urged on the people by the public preachers. It is the Sultan alone who is beginning to waver about it. He feels the importance of not allowing Egypt to slip away from his grasp. If his soldiers are on the spot, or anywhere near the spot, when Arabi surrenders, it will be to their presence that the whole success will be ascribed. Arabi will make his submission, not to the infidel, but to the head of the true believers. Is it well that we should have allies in Egypt whose aims and methods will be so entirely different from our own? The responsibility in this matter is with our Government. If they accept Turkish aid they will do well to make sure beforehand of the terms on which it is to be given, and of the further claims to which it may be made to lead. Our own view is that neither for military nor for political reasons, neither now nor in the final settlement of Egyptian affairs, is it at all to be desired that Turkey should be permitted to intrude.—Times.

THE WORKING OF THE CRIME ACT.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria telegraphed on Sunday:—

The Duke of Connaught has requested that the Marquis be allowed to form part of his brigade. The compliment to this branch of the service is naturally highly appreciated. Yesterday afternoon a battalion of the Scots Guards and another of the Grenadiers moved out to Ramleh. At 4 in the afternoon the soldiers, in the highest spirits at the prospect of escaping from the confinement and heat of the crowded decks, were drawn up along the quay in full marching equipment. The men wore scarlet tunics, the Scots white helmets, the Grenadiers light brown. Their water bottles were filled, their ammunition pouches and haversacks well stored. The dressing of the line was perfect, as Sir John Adye, Sir Archibald Alison, the Duke of Connaught, and others passed slowly down. The Duke looked brown and healthy, and is growing a beard. He wears long buff riding boots and has adopted a leather scabbard, which looks neat and serviceable, and cannot blind his sword, Sir John Adye assembled the officers round him, and uttered a few inspiring words, in the course of which, however, he reminded them that their duty was determined and well known. Then the band struck up, 1,500 bayonets flashed in the sun; the long column marched into the town. At the head rode the Prince. The route lay through ruined streets. Here and there a turbaned head peeped from a window. At the corners were gathered scowling Arabs and women shrouded in wraps to the eyes. Halfway down the Rue de Sœurs, the scene of the massacre, a bold cry jutted up, crowded with stately palm trees. In the pleasant shade a group of Arabs—men, women, and children—stood or reclined, their graceful attitudes brought out clearly by the bright blue sky in the background. They were much startled and impressed by the six big-chested pipers, who struck up together a wild Gaelic melody as they strode by before the Scots Guards. The Arab boys ran by the side of the pipers, grave, long-robbed natives drew closer together, and certain excitable sailors on leave executed a hornpipe in the midst of the crowd. As the troops went through the great square, now marked out in piles of charred stone, the Europeans in the crowd expressed their admiration of the bearing and physique of the men. What does it excel a stout Italian? In a moment of rapture to his friend. All was in a mad wall at the railway station, except that places had been so nicely calculated for the Scots that your correspondent had to ride on the top of the guard's brake. The train steamed slowly through an Arab village outside the town, in which women shook their fists after us, and boys shouted maledictions through the stone portal put up by the French at the battle of Alexandria, on through groves of beautiful date palms that swept the carriage roofs, and drew up finally beyond Ramleh. The force here disembarked, and moved into tents by the side of the 46th Regiment; the Grenadiers arriving later in the evening. The Coldstreams are to come to-day.

This morning, at 8 o'clock, I saw the cooks busily preparing breakfast for their comrades. Long trenches of stones were formed in the sand in the direction of the wind, and rows of steaming kettles were hanging over them. Hard-boiled eggs were served and disposed themselves in the foaming waves of the Mediterranean, whose deep blue expanse touched the horizon. Some five miles inland pillars of smoke showed that Arabi's cooks were also at work, and with a glass it was easy to count his numerous tents and to watch the white-coated men busily digging trenches. The situation of the camp at Ramleh is very fortunately chosen. There is scarcely any illness; and if ants, lizards, and occasional scorpions would respect the privacy of the tents, our stalwart British soldiers would have absolutely nothing to complain of. The Coldstream, Grenadier, and Scots Guards are encamped near each other on the plain below Zizima's house. Nothing of moment has occurred to-day to disturb the quiet of the camp. The enemy still continue to strengthen their earthworks near King Ouseyn. I stated some days ago that Sir Frederic Goldsmid proposed a naval force for Egypt. Since the present crisis his duties as Controller of the Navy have been, unfortunately, nominal; but with characteristic energy he organised and directed the Intelligence Department. His knowledge of the country, people, and language and his military experience as a retired major-general have been of invaluable assistance to her Majesty's forces. The statement that Sir Garnet Wolseley was bringing with him his own Intelligence Department seemed to point to the services of Sir Frederic being dispensed with, in which circumstance only he proposed leaving for England. It may, however, be hoped that the Government will find some means of retaining the services of so distinguished and exceptionally useful a public servant.

The condensing apparatus, under Captain Molyneux, of the *Inflexible*, is doing good work at present. About 170 tons are condensed daily, but this quantity will shortly be more than doubled, and will be amply sufficient for the use of the forces.

The proceedings of the Court instituted for the trial of prisoners deserve the very careful attention which I am afraid they are not receiving. This Court forms the tribunal for all the crimes committed from June 11 until now; it is the means employed by England to mete out with strict justice punishment to the banditti who murdered, burnt, and pillaged. By the natives it was carefully watched. This was the justice on which Englishmen so much prided themselves, and which was to take the place of the tedious and corrupt system to which they were accustomed. For political reasons it was composed of natives. This did not seem to promise well; but soon everybody saw that the work was done seriously; that trials were not prolonged to afford leisurely amusement to Judges; and I know that the first days of the Court made a favourable impression. Unfortunately, this is no longer the case. The natives now no longer trust the courtiers, the witnesses, and the Judges from holding a general conversation about matters only remotely connected with that at issue. Proceedings drag on, and when a sentence is passed there is no one who can say whether that sentence is carried out or whether the prisoner commutes his five years for as many francs to his gaoler. The native takes no longer even a languid interest in the matter, and remarks that "new brooms sweep clean" and that English justice is very much like his own. It would be an ungrateful task to criticise harshly any single one of the many officers, naval and military, who are one and all doing the best they know to fulfil the anomalous duties they are called upon to exercise; but it is no disparagement to any one to say that the officer who can command a regiment or a ship may be unfitted to govern a town, that the man who may be excellent as a magistrate in peaceful times may be unfitted for the particular state of things in Alexandria to-day, and the interests involved are so great—that they do not concern Alexandria alone, but our administrative prestige throughout the East. That I cannot but deplore a state of things which renders us ridiculous in the eyes of foreigners, both Europeans and natives. It is the mistake that we have committed at every stage of this Egyptian question—that of doing too much or too little. Having restored order in Alexandria, it might, perhaps, be desirable for us to hand over the entire administration to native authorities, to decline any hand in the punishment of malefactors, and to content ourselves with holding the walls; but unless we are prepared to do this, we are to blame for the *dureuse*, short as it was, of punishment for the *dureuse*.

On Sunday morning Cetewayo, accompanied by his Chiefs and his interpreter, Mr. Dunn, proceeded to Wellington Barracks, on the invitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, to witness the church parade of the regiment. The parade was conducted along the lines, and seemed pleased with the appearance of the men. He also expressed great pleasure at the performance of the band. After the parade the party were entertained to dinner at the King and Party showed themselves at the door, the crowd soon after dispersing. Cetewayo, attended by his Minister and Chiefs, and accompanied by Mr. Bassano, visited the studios of Mr. Bassano at 25, Old Bond-street, on Saturday morning, when successful photographs were taken of his Majesty and suite. The King displayed the utmost *bontomme*, and kept up a continued fire of pleasantries with the Chiefs when being posed and photographed. The Chiefs express themselves freely as to their impression of England, and seem much surprised with the large concourse of people they meet in the streets. They say they will never be able to tell their countrymen, on their return, one title of the wonders they have seen—at least they despair of making them understand them. Although the King was kept as private as possible an immense crowd assembled outside the studios; in fact, Bond-street was quite impassable for some time, and it was with the greatest difficulty a passage could be made through the crowd for the visitors. The King was heartily cheered on leaving, and his return received a similar ovation. The King could scarce believe his eyes at the particular state of things in Alexandria to-day, and the interests involved are so great—that they do not concern Alexandria alone, but our administrative prestige throughout the East. That I cannot but deplore a state of things which renders us ridiculous in the eyes of foreigners, both Europeans and natives. It is the mistake that we have committed at every stage of this Egyptian question—that of doing too much or too little. Having restored order in Alexandria, it might, perhaps, be desirable for us to hand over the entire administration to native authorities, to decline any hand in the punishment of malefactors, and to content ourselves with holding the walls; but unless we are prepared to do this, we are to blame for the *dureuse*, short as it was, of punishment for the *dureuse*.

It is the opinion of the *Times* that he had suffered in his own person during the time necessary to secure a likeness.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria telegraphed on Sunday:—

The Duke of Connaught has requested that the Marquis be allowed to form part of his brigade. The compliment to this branch of the service is naturally highly appreciated. Yesterday afternoon a battalion of the Scots Guards and another of the Grenadiers moved out to Ramleh. At 4 in the afternoon the soldiers, in the highest spirits at the prospect of escaping from the confinement and heat of the crowded decks, were drawn up along the quay in full marching equipment. The men wore scarlet tunics, the Scots white helmets, the Grenadiers light brown. Their water bottles were filled, their ammunition pouches and haversacks well stored. The dressing of the line was perfect, as Sir John Adye, Sir Archibald Alison, the Duke of Connaught, and others passed slowly down. The Duke looked brown and healthy, and is growing a beard.

He wears long buff riding boots and has adopted a leather scabbard, which looks neat and serviceable, and cannot blind his sword, Sir John Adye assembled the officers round him, and uttered a few inspiring words, in the course of which, however, he reminded them that their duty was determined and well known.

Then the band struck up, 1,500 bayonets flashed in the sun; the long column marched into the town. At the head rode the Prince. The route lay through ruined streets. Here and there a turbaned head peeped from a window. At the corners were gathered scowling Arabs and women shrouded in wraps to the eyes. Halfway down the Rue de Sœurs, the scene of the massacre, a bold cry jutted up, crowded with stately palm trees. In the pleasant shade a group of Arabs—men, women, and children—stood or reclined, their graceful attitudes brought out clearly by the bright blue sky in the background. They were much startled and impressed by the six big-chested pipers, who struck up together a wild Gaelic melody as they strode by before the Scots Guards. The Arab boys ran by the side of the pipers, grave, long-robbed natives drew closer together, and certain excitable sailors on leave executed a hornpipe in the midst of the crowd. As the troops went through the great square, now marked out in piles of charred stone, the Europeans in the crowd expressed their admiration of the bearing and physique of the men. What does it excel a stout Italian? In a moment of rapture to his friend. All was in a mad wall at the railway station, except that places had been so nicely calculated for the Scots that your correspondent had to ride on the top of the guard's brake. The train steamed slowly through an Arab village outside the town, in which women shook their fists after us, and boys shouted maledictions through the stone portal put up by the French at the battle of Alexandria, on through groves of beautiful date palms that swept the carriage roofs, and drew up finally beyond Ramleh. The force here disembarked, and moved into tents by the side of the 46th Regiment; the Grenadiers arriving later in the evening. The Coldstreams are to come to-day.

should absolutely assume the government of the city—that we should name our Governor and our own police, establish our own Courts of Justice, and see ourselves to the execution of the sentence. And fortunately, we have the materials at hand. Some of the very men who have most distinguished themselves by their capacity for administration and the officers who, having received their armament, have to leave their ships. The Malta Fencibles are to be landed as a police force, and it may be hoped that something will be done towards relieving us from the present anomalous condition.

I have seen translations from a number of native newspapers circulating in the interior. The reports are almost too farcical to bear repetition. Among others, the Egyptian troops are represented as chasing us daily to the walls of Alexandria, while Toubla would seem to make frequent raids through the town; all natives are assassinated; 243 English were killed during the bombardment; and the horrors and atrocities committed by the Khedive, who is still on board of the *Mahrousa*, will not bear narration. The English pay a few Egyptian soldiers £3 a month, so that they may have some one to rely upon when they next fight. Arabi's army consists of 135,000 men. The majority of the statements are signed by a certain Nedim, editor of the *Taraf*, a man who took part in the massacre.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Sunday:—

The expedition Fort Moks this afternoon resulted in a skirmish. The principal object in view was the blowing up of a quantity of gun cotton, which was known to have been left by the enemy in a village four miles distant from the fort. The party consisted of two hundred Marines, under Major Phillips, and a party of seamen with one gun under Lord Charles Beresford. Preceded by skirmishers, the party reached the village where the gun cotton was stored without interruption. The town appeared clear of enemies, but the Marines were thrown out round the village while the blue jacks prepared to blow up the cotton. The first explosion was successful, but while they were getting ready for the second, a large number of Bedouin cavalry suddenly appeared from behind some sand hills which had concealed them from sight, and charged down upon the village. The Marines at once fell into rallying groups, but only just in time, for the horsemen came down at full speed. The Marines were steady as rocks, and opened a heavy fire upon the horsemen who swept round them. They fully occupied the attention of the Bedouins, and also that a story was got up saying that the prisoner was fishing and so got his feet wet. There was no allegation that he had a fishing-rod, but that he brought out a little rod and a piece of string on it. Now, was it likely that the prisoner, an able-bodied young man, would fish in such a manner? Counsel for the defence had asked, was it likely that the traverser would, if he was the murderer, keep powder and shot on his person? But he (Lordship) had observed that prisoners in these cases always made some mistake of this kind. The facilities of guilty persons were generally conduced, so that they did not adopt the precautions which a cool and prudent man would take. The traverser, after an hour's consultation, found the prisoner guilty of murder. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 11th of September. This is the second conviction under the Crime Act.

excitement was caused on Sunday night by large bodies of infantry with their guns parading some of the streets. The authorities are very reticent as to the cause of their increased vigilance.

The Marquis Francis Hynes for having murdered John Dwyer at Knockane, about three miles from Enniscorthy, Co. Clare, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 9th of July, was exonerated on Saturday. The Marquis, Q.C., addressed the Saturday for the defence, and it may be hoped that something will be done towards relieving us from the present anomalous condition.

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COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, SATURDAY.

The Archduke and Archduchess Rainer of Austria, attended by Baron de Globeg and Countess Cappy, arrived at Osborne at a quarter before two o'clock yesterday, and visited her Majesty and the Royal Family. Their Imperial Highnesses remained to luncheon, to which the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princes Albert Victor and George also came. The Archduke and Archduchess were received at Portsmouth by Lieut-General Gardiner, Equerry in Waiting, and crossed over in the *Alberta*. Captain Thomson, on leaving Osborne the Archduke and Archduchess visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on board the *Osborne* in Cowes Roads.

The Queen drove in the afternoon with Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, Lady Abercromby, Lord and Lady Colville of Culross, Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., Lieut-General Gardiner, and Captain Edwards, C.B. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught, with the Princess Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, embarked on board the *Alberta*, Captain Thomson, at Trinity Pier this morning at half-past ten o'clock, and steamed off to her Majesty's ship *Bacchante* in Cowes Roads to visit the ship. Her Majesty was received on board by Captain Lord Charles Scott, C.B., and was met there by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Albert Victor and George, and the Princess Louise. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, embarked on board the *Alberta*, Captain Thomson, at half

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 14—15, 1882.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PROSPECT.

Mr. Gladstone, in fulfilment of the engagement he gave some time ago, made his formal statement as to the future course of business on Monday night. On Thursday a Motion will be brought forward in both Houses for the adjournment of Parliament from Friday next until the 24th of October, when it will reassemble "for the sole object, so far as we can foresee," of addressing itself to "the great question of Procedure." Mr. Gladstone's forecasts have hitherto, as a rule, proved neither happy nor accurate, and it may be better experience than has suggested the insertion of the qualifying words. Otherwise it would appear unnecessary, as Procedure is to be the sole subject of attention during this Autumn Session, to declare that it shall enjoy precedence, and be proceeded with *de die in diem*. More important than these matters of detail was the Premier's declaration that the Government has resolved to revert to the Resolutions as originally placed before the House, and to insist upon the principle of "a bare majority." The proposals for a compromise which were made at the time of the Phoenix Park Calamity were never formally brought under the cognisance of the House. They were made at a special moment, and under a pressure of circumstances which no longer exists. The Government therefore considers that "the proposal itself falls to the ground." While Sir Stafford Northcote admitted the difference in the present situation from that in May last, he was emphatic in claiming, in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's statement, equal freedom for the Opposition in its future criticism of the Resolutions: and the position has consequently reverted to exactly what it was seven months ago, at the beginning of this long and disappointing Session. There are certain simple facts in connection with this matter to which Mr. Gladstone appears to be indifferent, with all the proverbial blindness of an author, but of which the country will probably not be equally oblivious. Had Mr. Gladstone accepted last May the assistance of the Opposition in passing the other Resolutions, he would not now have to utter his laments over "a Session of utter ruin and discomfiture," and the business of the country would not have had to be left for settlement to this late period of the year. To his own bad management, rather than to the inefficiency of the Rules of the House, must be attributed the pass to which affairs have been brought, as well as the necessity for holding an Autumn Session at all. But even when the Procedure Rules have been again brought before the House there is nothing improbable in supposing that Mr. Gladstone may find himself obliged by the force of circumstances to accept the proposals made in May; and he would have shown a greater business capacity by securing a practical measure towards the facilitation of public work three months ago than by holding out for a doubtful principle by no means to the liking of his own followers. All the rules in the world will not compensate the lack of tact and aptitude in the management of public business, and the Prime Minister's deficiencies in this respect have seldom been more conspicuous than in his conduct of the campaign for the reform of Parliamentary Procedure. The first result of his devices for economising time has been to ruin an ordinary Session and give us an extraordinary one—Standard.

CETEWAYO AND ZULULAND.

The visit of Cetewayo to the Queen will probably be memorable not only for the interesting character of the event itself, but also as a new turning point in our South African policy. The settlement which Sir Garnet Wolseley so hastily made after the battle of Ulundi contained no element of permanence. Taking a soldier's view of the situation, he endeavoured to destroy the Zulu power by dividing the country into thirteen principalities. Even if he had managed to select thirteen capable men to exercise authority, it is doubtful whether his experiment could ever have succeeded, seeing that the only person entrusted with the duty of preventing the kinglets from quarrelling either with their subjects or with one another was a British Resident, who had no force at his back, and who was only able to hold his ground in the country just so long as the people tolerated his presence. But Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement was destined from the beginning to break down, because several of the chiefs he appointed were unfit to govern, and by their incapacity, cruelty, or greed, excited the just resentment of the people. Sir Bartle Frere has often eloquently denounced the cruelties of Chaka, the founder of the Zulu dynasty, but it is doubtful whether that barbarous warrior exhibited a more ferocious spirit than Hamu and Zibehu, two of Sir Garnet Wolseley's kinglets, have done during the last two years. In endeavouring to crush out the ex-King's party, they only succeeded in making it more powerful and in inducing the Zulu nation generally to make common cause with the immediate relatives and dependants of their deposed ruler. So widespread is the disaffection which has prevailed that for at least a year past all parties have agreed that a considerable change in the government of Zululand

must take place. The colonists of Natal have been well pleased if a British Commissioner together with a posse of magistrates had been sent into the country to administer its affairs in the Queen's name. Failing this they would willingly have seen more power given to John Dunn, who did not attempt to conceal his desire to obtain the position of supreme chief. For reasons which it is unnecessary to recapitulate, it was impossible for the Government either to annex Zululand or to gratify the ambition of Mr. Dunn. They therefore had no alternative but to restore Cetewayo under proper conditions, or to abandon the Zulus to anarchy. It remains to be seen whether they will decide to recall Dunn to Natal or to restore Cetewayo to only a portion of his dominions, but an experiment of this kind could hardly prove to be satisfactory, and it would be unfortunate if the Zulus were called upon to exercise divided allegiance. The reception of Cetewayo by her Majesty on Monday, if followed by him to his own country, will afford general satisfaction, as showing that the Government are determined to act with justice to the Zulu people, and to reverse a policy which has borne so much evil fruit.—*Daily News*.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The war in which we are involved is as odious as most wars and reflects little credit on the foresight and grasp of the English Foreign Office. But it has not shaken the hold of the Prime Minister of the country. He has actually taken that place in "the councils of Europe" which Lord Beaconsfield could only talk about taking. Whatever we may think of the policy, England is now boldly and actively pursuing a line of her own. Of the Powers some applaud, and others do not publicly disapprove, but all stand aside. England, in fact, leads Europe in the common task of restoring order and creating an opportunity for a better system than that which has produced the present disorder. The opinion at Berlin, as far as we can foresee, of addressing itself to "the great question of Procedure." Mr. Gladstone's forecasts have hitherto, as a rule, proved neither happy nor accurate, and it may be better experience than has suggested the insertion of the qualifying words. Otherwise it would appear unnecessary, as Procedure is to be the sole subject of attention during this Autumn Session, to declare that it shall enjoy precedence, and be proceeded with *de die in diem*. More important than these matters of detail was the Premier's declaration that the Government has resolved to revert to the Resolutions as originally placed before the House, and to insist upon the principle of "a bare majority." The proposals for a compromise which were made at the time of the Phoenix Park Calamity were never formally brought under the cognisance of the House. They were made at a special moment, and under a pressure of circumstances which no longer exists. The Government therefore considers that "the proposal itself falls to the ground." While Sir Stafford Northcote admitted the difference in the present situation from that in May last, he was emphatic in claiming, in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's statement, equal freedom for the Opposition in its future criticism of the Resolutions: and the position has consequently reverted to exactly what it was seven months ago, at the beginning of this long and disappointing Session. There are certain simple facts in connection with this matter to which Mr. Gladstone appears to be indifferent, with all the proverbial blindness of an author, but of which the country will probably not be equally oblivious. Had Mr. Gladstone accepted last May the assistance of the Opposition in passing the other Resolutions, he would not now have to utter his laments over "a Session of utter ruin and discomfiture," and the business of the country would not have had to be left for settlement to this late period of the year. To his own bad management, rather than to the inefficiency of the Rules of the House, must be attributed the pass to which affairs have been brought, as well as the necessity for holding an Autumn Session at all. But even when the Procedure Rules have been again brought before the House there is nothing improbable in supposing that Mr. Gladstone may find himself obliged by the force of circumstances to accept the proposals made in May; and he would have shown a greater business capacity by securing a practical measure towards the facilitation of public work three months ago than by holding out for a doubtful principle by no means to the liking of his own followers. All the rules in the world will not compensate the lack of tact and aptitude in the management of public business, and the Prime Minister's deficiencies in this respect have seldom been more conspicuous than in his conduct of the campaign for the reform of Parliamentary Procedure. The first result of his devices for economising time has been to ruin an ordinary Session and give us an extraordinary one—Standard.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The *Times* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Monday:—

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

News that reaches me from Ismailia, much delay in transit, states that Arabi's force at Ismailia, two to four miles distant from Ismailia, consists of 6,000 men and seven Krupp field guns. Two more batteries for Ismailia have been ordered from Cairo, and another battery of four guns is stationed at Marsah. Tel-el-Kebir and Salahiya are being fortified, and two batteries with guns and artillery were sent to this place from the Barrage. It is believed that M. de Lessups is employing his versatile talents as chief adviser to the rebels. His interference, whether official or not, is undoubtedly efficient. My informant estimates that altogether 200 guns have come from Cairo to Kufra-flawar. Native reports from Arabi's camp state that there is much sickness among them.

This afternoon, from the Waterworks-hill at Ramleh, I watched through a powerful glass, the fortifying of Arabi's position at King Osman. A regular earthwork of great height has been constructed, and embrasures opened. The work has been carried at right angles across the railway, and all down the face of it swarm of white-coated soldiers were visible like ants on an ant-hill. On the crest sat an officer in a chair, and round him stood his staff. A line of men lay in a trench well to the front, guarding the operations. Three mounted men paraded half a mile nearer to us, and a solitary sentinel leaned against a telegraph post still further out. Arabi evidently has a very energetic engineer with him, and means to make another Pleven. Last evening the ironclad train was sent in direction of Meks, and was fired upon by Bedouins and regulars. The fire was returned, and 20 of the enemy were left on the field. To-night a stronger force will be sent out.

The *Standard* correspondent at Alexandria follows the despatch dated Monday:—

We shall soon have to adopt the formula in use at the German head-quarters during the siege of Paris, "All is quiet round Alexandria." Arabi is working vigorously, but as neither he nor ourselves have any idea of taking the offensive at present, it is unlikely that any event to vary the monotony of telegrams from this will take place for another fortnight. The only point at which there is any probability of exciting events is the neighbourhood of Fort Meks. The skirmish of yesterday appears to have excited the enemy in that quarter, and this afternoon a large body of Bedouins have been seen approaching the Fort. Reinforcements have been sent this evening to the troops who now hold that post, they having relieved the Marines, who re-embarked this morning. There are some expectations that the enemy may attempt to seize the Fort to-night. The *Holloway* arrived this morning with the Life and Horse Guards, and the men have all day been busy disembarking the 310 horses which they have brought with them. Those who have only seen the Household Cavalry parade in London or mount guard at the Horse Guards would find it difficult to recognise the men in cloth leggings and with flannel shirts thrown open on their broad chests toiling cheerfully under a blazing sun, tugging away at the horse boxes as they are lowered down by a crane over the ship's side. Men and horses alike look thoroughly fit for work, though whether they are suited for a campaign in the deep sand or heavy irrigated fields of Egypt is a matter which will be proved by the event. The best judges here are, however, very doubtful as to their fitness for such work, and much surprise is expressed at their being selected when there are plenty of light Hussar regiments available. As I see that efforts are being made in the European press to discredit the reports of the Committee at Tanta and elsewhere, I may state that I have to-day seen a detailed letter by an Englishman who was present at the massacre at Tanta, and that his statements fully confirm the accounts originally given. He affirms that the slaughter would have been far greater even if it was, had it not been for the conduct of the noble Bedouin chief, Minshay Bey, who, at the risk of his life, escorted three hundred fugitives, mostly native Christians and Jews, towards Ismailia, feeding many during days of danger, until he could secure means of escape for them. A Frenchman, representing himself as the Special Correspondent of the *Lanterne*, and who received on Saturday last a pass to enable him to go about freely inside the town only, was to-day arrested by our farthest videttes proceeding in the direction of the enemy's lines. A private of the Coldstream Guards was to-day drowned while bathing. A young officer belonging to the Italian man-of-war in the harbour is missing, under circumstances similar to those under which Mr. Duhau was captured. He is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The *daily News* correspondent telegraphs:—

One great steamer after another comes alongside the wharves to discharge her living freight, and we reap the full benefit of the capital and labour bestowed to make Alexandria a first-class harbour. The shelter is perfect, and the depth of water very great, so that huge craft like the Orient and Orpheus are enabled to land their passengers by ordinary gangways. Our Anglo-Egyptian harbour master, Captain Blomfield, has his work cut out in finding a berth for each new arrival; but even these modern floating barracks can be safely moored to the Alexandrian wharfs. No army could possibly want a better haven.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs:—

It does one's heart good to see the kindly black horses again, so strong and so gentle, the old familiar friends of our London public, swaying safely to land, and staring around them with mingled fear and wonder. How well they hear the rapid lifting of the horse-box by the steam crane; the steady descent, guided by many check-ropes; and the bump upon the wharf, where rough matting is spread to give them a footing. How they seem to enjoy being ashore at last in the blazing sunshine, and how mighty they look beside the little Arab steeds that have been ridden by some of our officers to the vessel's side. The troopers too, whom your readers know so well, the big champions in blue or in red, are almost as pleased to get ashore as are the black horses themselves, and never did men look less like mounting guard at Whitehall than these stalwart fellows in sun helmets and bayoneting tunics, with ten day beads and faces incredibly browned. It only required the bright cuirass, with its red cross covering, to remind us of King Richard's men-at-arms standing in Syria. But what different work it must have been getting horses ashore in those days!

Arabi's preparations bear no proportion to ours. We are gaining upon him with terrible rapidity; yet nevertheless he is said to show a bold, defiant spirit, and to keep up the courage of his followers by wholesale invention. Just as massacres up country have been a favourite topic with the alarmists in Alexandria, so victories over the English have been the staple of Cairo's rumour. Even that really brilliant affair of the 5th of August, in which the Arabs suffered so severely, has reached the Egyptian capital as an English "defeat." The military preparations of the *status quo*, and were not making any military preparations. After this assurance had been given, Admiral Seymour reverted to his former contention—that is to say, he declared that if within twenty-four hours he prepared on the forts did not return, he would open fire upon them. Against the Khedive and the Cabinet reiterated their declarations, and they paid little heed to the Admiral's threats, and they proceeded to the fortifications to satisfy him of the absence of all preparedness. The Admiral refused the offer, and after the expiration of the twenty-four hours he sent a new ultimatum, wherein he demanded the disarmament of the fortifications, and that they should be surrendered to him within twenty-four hours. The Khedive hastened to convince the Admiral that he could not consent to this demand, because he did not see what reason there was to justify it. Thereupon the Admiral, four hours before the expiration of the time fixed upon by him

encourage them, Arabi is acting like the captain of a pirate ship, who knows he must be taken, but resolves to fight to the last.

ARABI PACHA'S DEFENCE.

The following, says the *Standard*, is interesting as giving Arabi Pacha's views of the events which occurred in Egypt prior to the bombardment of Alexandria. It was written in Turkish, at the command of the Sultan, by Sehib Effendi, who accompanied Dervish Pacha on his recent mission.

"During the past year Arabi, at that time a Colonel in the Army, complained that in all the Egyptian public departments a large number of foreigners were employed, especially English and French, who received high salaries for merely nominal duties. These gentlemen, sustained by their respective Consuls, and by the Controllers, had managed to acquire too great influence in the Egyptian Administration. Arabi, troubled by this state of things, determined to form a Party. He contended that the Khedive ought to take the necessary steps to put an end to this state of things, which was a serious result from the operation of any intervention, originated by the English."

"In that regard, Arabi showed that he recognised the respect due to the Conventions to which Egypt is a party. The Minister of War at that moment, Osman Rifki, a Circassian by race, imprisoned Arabi, with two Colonels, who were his principal friends, Atel-al-Mutawil and Ali Fahmi. On the day they were apprehended two regiments proceeded to the Ministry of War, with a view to effect the deliverance of their chief officers. By this act Arabi gained the confidence of the entire army; and after some months had elapsed, Arabi with his regiment surrounded the Palace of Abdedin, and demanded by the hands of two Commissioners—Ali Nazimi Pacha and Ali Fouad Bey—the summoning of the Chamber of Notables and a change of Ministry. The Khedive yielded to this demand, the Chamber was convoked, and the Cabinet reconstructed. Arabi entered the Government as Minister of War and Marine, and the differences between him and the Khedive were at an end. The Chamber of Notables began to examine the proposals of the Cabinet before it considered the Budget. A rumour was circulated that the Chamber wished to interfere in the affairs of the Controllers, which was contradicted by a declaration of the Chamber itself. Arabi Pacha and his supporters expected that the enemy would attempt to seize the Fort to-night. The *Holloway* arrived this morning with the Life and Horse Guards, and the men have all day been busy disembarking the 310 horses which they have brought with them. Those who have only seen the Household Cavalry parade in London or mount guard at the Horse Guards would find it difficult to recognise the men in cloth leggings and with flannel shirts thrown open on their broad chests toiling cheerfully under a blazing sun, tugging away at the horse boxes as they are lowered down by a crane over the ship's side. Men and horses alike look thoroughly fit for work, though whether they are suited for a campaign in the deep sand or heavy irrigated fields of Egypt is a matter which will be proved by the event. The best judges here are, however, very doubtful as to their fitness for such work, and much surprise is expressed at their being selected when there are plenty of light Hussar regiments available. As I see that efforts are being made in the European press to discredit the reports of the Committee at Tanta and elsewhere, I may state that I have to-day seen a detailed letter by an Englishman who was present at the massacre at Tanta, and that his statements fully confirm the accounts originally given. He affirms that the slaughter would have been far greater even if it was, had it not been for the conduct of the noble Bedouin chief, Minshay Bey, who, at the risk of his life, escorted three hundred fugitives, mostly native Christians and Jews, towards Ismailia, feeding many during days of danger, until he could secure means of escape for them. A Frenchman, representing himself as the Special Correspondent of the *Lanterne*, and who received on Saturday last a pass to enable him to go about freely inside the town only, was to-day arrested by our farthest videttes proceeding in the direction of the enemy's lines. A private of the Coldstream Guards was to-day drowned while bathing. A young officer belonging to the Italian man-of-war in the harbour is missing, under circumstances similar to those under which Mr. Duhau was captured. He is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphs:—

"The *Lytton Monarch*, which sailed from the Royal Albert Dock on Monday with troops for the seat of war, was inspected, prior to its departure, by Brigade Surgeon J. Wiles, acting principal medical officer at Woolwich, with a view of ascertaining the sanitary condition of the ship. The *Lytton M.* sailed from the Albert Dock on Monday. She calls at Portsmouth for drafts of the Commissariat and Transport Corps from Aldershot, Templemore, Cork, Scotland, etc.

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THE PARLIAMENTARY PROSPECT.

Mr. Gladstone, in fulfilment of the engagement he gave some time ago, made his formal statement as to the future course of business on Monday night. On Thursday a Motion will be brought forward in both Houses for the adjournment of Parliament from Friday next until the 24th of October, when it will re-assemble "for the sole object, so far as we can foresee," of addressing itself to "the great question of Procedure." Mr. Gladstone's forecasts have hitherto, as a rule, proved neither happy nor accurate, and it may be better experience that has suggested the insertion of the qualifying words. Otherwise it would appear unnecessary, as Procedure is to be the sole subject of attention during this Autumn Session, to declare that it shall enjoy precedence, and be proceeded with *de die in diem*. More important than these matters of detail was the Premier's declaration that the Government has resolved to revert to the Resolutions as originally placed before the House, and to insist upon the principle of "a bare majority." The proposals for a compromise which were made at the time of the Phoenix Park Calamity were never formally brought under the cognisance of the House. They were made at a special moment, and under a pressure of circumstances which no longer exists. The Government therefore considers that "the proposal itself falls to the ground." While Sir Stafford Northcote admitted the difference in the present situation from that in May last, he was emphatic in claiming, in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's statement, equal freedom for the Opposition in its future criticism of the Resolutions: and the position has consequently reverted to exactly what it was seven months ago, at the beginning of this long and disappointing Session. There are certain simple facts in connection with this matter to which Mr. Gladstone appears to be indifferent, with all the proverbial blindness of an author, but of which the country will probably not be equally oblivious. Had Mr. Gladstone accepted last May the assistance of the Opposition in passing the other Resolutions, he would not have now uttered his laments over "a Session of utter ruin and discomfiture," and the business of the country would not have had to be left for settlement to this late period of the year. To his own bad management, rather than to the inefficiency of the Rules of the House, must be attributed the pass to which affairs have been brought, as well as the necessity for holding an Autumn Session at all. But even when the Procedure Rules have been again brought before the House there is nothing improbable in supposing that Mr. Gladstone may find himself obliged by the force of circumstances to accept the proposals made in May; and he would have shown a greater business capacity by securing a practical measure towards the facilitation of public work three months ago than by holding out for a doubtful principle by no means to the liking of his own followers. All the rules in the world will not compensate the lack of tact and aptitude in the management of public business, and the Prime Minister's deficiencies in this respect have seldom been more conspicuous than in his conduct of the campaign for the reform of Parliamentary Procedure. —*Standard.*

CETEWAYO AND ZULULAND.

The visit of Cetewayo to the Queen will probably be memorable not only for the interesting character of the event itself, but also as a new turning point in our South African policy. The settlement which Sir Garnet Wolseley so hastily made after the battle of Ulundi contained no element of permanence. Taking a soldier's view of the situation, he endeavoured to destroy the Zulu power by dividing the country into thirteen principalities. Even if he had managed to select thirteen capable men to exercise authority, it is doubtful whether his experiment could ever have succeeded, seeing that the only person entrusted with the duty of preventing the kinglets from quarrelling either with their subjects or with one another was a British Resident, who had no force at his back, and who was only able to hold his ground in the country just so long as the people tolerated his presence. But Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement was destined from the beginning to break down, because several of the chiefs he appointed were unfit to govern, and by their incapacity, cruelty, or greed, excited the just resentment of the people. Sir Bartle Frere has often eloquently denounced the cruelties of Chaka, the founder of the Zulu dynasty, but it is doubtful whether that barbarous warrior exhibited a more ferocious spirit than Hamu and Zibehu, two of Sir Garnet Wolseley's kinglets, have done during the last two years. In endeavouring to crush out the ex-King's party, they only succeeded in making it more powerful and in inducing the Zulu nation generally to make common cause with the immediate relatives and dependants of their deposed ruler. So widespread is the disaffection which has prevailed that for at least a year past all parties have been agreed that a considerable change in the government of Zululand must take place. The colonists of Natal would have been well pleased if a British Commissioner, together with a posse of magistrates had been sent into the country to administer its affairs in the Queen's name. Failing this they would willingly have seen more power given to John Dunn, who did not attempt to conceal his desire to obtain the position of supreme chief. For reasons which it is unnecessary to recapitulate, it was impossible for the Government either to annex Zululand or to gratify the ambition of Mr. Dunn. They therefore had no alternative but to restore Cetewayo under proper conditions, or to abandon the Zulus to anarchy. It remains to be seen whether they will decide to recall Dunn to Natal or to restore Cetewayo to only a portion of his dominions, but an experiment of this kind could hardly prove to be satisfactory, and it would be unfortunate if the Zulus were called upon to execute divided allegiance. The reception of Cetewayo by her Majesty on Monday, followed by his return to his own country, will afford general satisfaction, as showing that the Government are determined to act with justice to the Zulu people, and to reverse a policy which has borne so much evil fruit. —*Daily News.*

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.
The Times correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Monday:

"News that reaches me from Ismailia, much delayed in transit, states that Arabi's force at Neftshe, two to four miles distant from Ismailia, consists of 6,000 men and seven Krupp field guns. Two more batteries for Neftshe have been ordered from Cairo, and another battery of four guns is stationed at Mahsama. Tel-el-Kebir and Salahiya are being fortified, and two trains with guns and artillery were sent to this place from the Barrage. It is believed that M. de Lessops is employing his versatile talents as chief adviser to the rebels. His interference, whether official or not, is undoubtedly disastrous. My informant estimates that altogether 200 guns have come from Cairo to Kafrawiya. No reports from Arabi's camp state that there is much sickness among them."

This afternoon, from the Waterworks-hill at Ramleh, I watched, through a powerful glass, the fortifying of Arabi's position at King Osman. A regular earthwork of great height has been constructed, and embasures opened. The work has been carried at right angles across the railway, and all down the face of it swarms of white-coated soldiers were visible like ants on an ant-hill. On the crest sat an officer in a chair, and round him stood his staff. A line of men lay in a trench to the front, gazing at the onlooker. The Minister of War at that moment, Osman Rifi, a Circassian by race, impounded Arabi, with two Colonels who were his principal friends, Abd-el-Mutteeb and Ali Fahim. On the day when he approached two regiments proceeded to the Ministry of War, with a view to effect the deliverance of their chief officers. By this act Arabi gained the confidence of the entire army; and after some months had elapsed, Arabi with his regiment surrounded the Palace of Abhebin, and demanded by the hands of two Commissioners—Ali Nizami Pacha and Ali Foual Bey—the summoning of the Chamber of Notables and a change of Ministry. The Khedive yielded to this demand, the Chamber was convoked, and the Cabinet reconstructed. Arabi entered the Government as Minister of War and Marine, and the differences between him and the Khedive were at an end. The Chamber of Notables began to examine the proposals of the Cabinet before it considered the Budget. It was circulated that the Queen wished to interfere in the affairs of the Controllers, which contradicted by a declaration of the Chamber itself. Arabi Pacha wished to dispatch some Circassian officers for service in the Soudan, but they were unwilling to go. They met, to the number of about twenty-eight, to prepare a petition for presentation to Arabi Pacha; but he, believing that they were plotting against his life, caused them to be imprisoned. A court-martial was held, which sentenced them to be exiled to the Soudan. The sentence was submitted for approval to the Khedive; but his Highness wished to commute the punishment. Arabi and the Cabinet were opposed to this, and the relations between the Khedive and the Cabinet began to be unpleasant. In the end the Khedive exiled the mutinous officers to Constantinople. It was upon this occurrence, which was of international significance, that portuguese statesmen and French sent their ships of war to Alexandria. The Imperial Government several times intimated to those Powers that the despatch of their fleets would aggravate the situation and might disturb the tranquillity of the country. All the legitimate steps that were taken led to no result. Thereupon his Majesty the Sultan despatched to Egypt the Commissioners (whose names have been furnished), with a view to effect a reconciliation between the Khedive and his Cabinet. Arabi Pacha declared to the Turkish Commissioners that his only object was the maintenance of the rights of his Majesty the Sultan in Egypt, the continuance of the authority of the Imperial Firmans, the preservation of the *status quo*, and the maintenance of amicable relations with those who were not parties to the International Convention. The Commissioners, three days after their arrival in Egypt, accomplished a reconciliation between the hostile authorities. But unhappily the presence of the fleets, and a trumpery dispute between a Maltese and a — (the Arabic word is not translated) were the cause of the lamentable events which next occurred at Alexandria. Everybody agrees that there was no premeditation on the part of the Egyptians, that the Arabs only used sticks, and that the Egyptian army, which is regarded as rebellious, assisted in stopping the massacre. It was established that among the killed and wounded many Egyptians had received bayonet thrusts. As soon as the Khedive of Cairo heard of this outbreak, he, the Highness of the Sultan's Commissioners, and the Ministers, hastened to Alexandria, and the Khedive took the necessary measures for restoring order and arresting the guilty ones. He instituted a tribunal for their trial, but the French and English Consuls refused to be represented at this Court. The other Consuls followed their example, and this refusal cannot be explained except on the supposition that it sprang from ill-will. Arabi Pacha declared officially that he would submit to the orders of his Majesty, the Sultan, as well as to those of the Khedive; and all the Notables, the Chiefs of the tribes, and the Priests (Ulema) declared their submission to the Khedive. At this time the Khedive charged Raghib Pacha with the formation of a Ministry. The President of the Cabinet declared that his policy would be ceased upon the maintenance of the sovereignty of his Majesty the Sultan, as well as of the Firmans, and the continuance of the *status quo* and the International Conventions. The programme of the new Government also included a plenary assembly for the persons arrested for the affair at Alexandria. Although the necessary measures for the preservation of public order were taken, and that the English and French Consuls, who were the rapid filling of the hospitals by the steam crane; the steady descent, guided by many check-ropes; and the bump upon the wharf, where rough matting is spread to give them a footing. How they seem to enjoy being ashore at last in the blazing sunshine, and how mighty they look beside the little Arab steeds that have been ridden by some of our officers to the vessel's side. The troopers too, whom your readers know, sally well, the big champions in blue or in red, are almost as pleased to get ashore as are the black horses themselves, and never did men look less like mounting guard at Whitehall than these stalwart fellows in sun helmets and easy fitting tunics, with ten day beards and faces incredibly browned. It only required the bright cuirass, with its red cross covering, to remind us of King Richard's men-at-arms, landing in Syria. 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By this act Arabi gained the confidence of the entire army; and after some months had elapsed, Arabi with his regiment surrounded the Palace of Abhebin, and demanded by the hands of two Commissioners—Ali Nizami Pacha and Ali Foual Bey—the summoning of the Chamber of Notables and a change of Ministry. The Khedive yielded to this demand, the Chamber was convoked, and the Cabinet reconstructed. Arabi entered the Government as Minister of War and Marine, and the differences between him and the Khedive were at an end. The Chamber of Notables began to examine the proposals of the Cabinet before it considered the Budget. It was circulated that the Queen wished to interfere in the affairs of the Controllers, which contradicted by a declaration of the Chamber itself. Arabi Pacha wished to dispatch some Circassian officers for service in the Soudan, but they were unwilling to go. They met, to the number of about twenty-eight, to prepare a petition for presentation to Arabi Pacha; but he, believing that they were plotting against his life, caused them to be imprisoned. A court-martial was held, which sentenced them to be exiled to the Soudan. The sentence was submitted for approval to the Khedive; but his Highness wished to commute the punishment. Arabi and the Cabinet were opposed to this, and the relations between the Khedive and the Cabinet began to be unpleasant. In the end the Khedive exiled the mutinous officers to Constantinople. It was upon this occurrence, which was of international significance, that portuguese statesmen and French sent their ships of war to Alexandria. The Imperial Government several times intimated to those Powers that the despatch of their fleets would aggravate the situation and might disturb the tranquillity of the country. All the legitimate steps that were taken led to no result. Thereupon his Majesty the Sultan despatched to Egypt the Commissioners (whose names have been furnished), with a view to effect a reconciliation between the Khedive and his Cabinet. Arabi Pacha declared to the Turkish Commissioners that his only object was the maintenance of the rights of his Majesty the Sultan in Egypt, the continuance of the authority of the Imperial Firmans, the preservation of the *status quo*, and the maintenance of amicable relations with those who were not parties to the International Convention. The Commissioners, three days after their arrival in Egypt, accomplished a reconciliation between the hostile authorities. But unhappily the presence of the fleets, and a trumpery dispute between a Maltese and a — (the Arabic word is not translated) were the cause of the lamentable events which next occurred at Alexandria. Everybody agrees that there was no premeditation on the part of the Egyptians, that the Arabs only used sticks, and that the Egyptian army, which is regarded as rebellious, assisted in stopping the massacre. It was established that among the killed and wounded many Egyptians had received bayonet thrusts. As soon as the Khedive of Cairo heard of this outbreak, he, the Highness of the Sultan's Commissioners, and the Ministers, hastened to Alexandria, and the Khedive took the necessary measures for restoring order and arresting the guilty ones. He instituted a tribunal for their trial, but the French and English Consuls refused to be represented at this Court. The other Consuls followed their example, and this refusal cannot be explained except on the supposition that it sprang from ill-will. Arabi Pacha declared officially that he would submit to the orders of his Majesty, the Sultan, as well as to those of the Khedive; and all the Notables, the Chiefs of the tribes, and the Priests (Ulema) declared their submission to the Khedive. At this time the Khedive charged Raghib Pacha with the formation of a Ministry. The President of the Cabinet declared that his policy would be ceased upon the maintenance of the sovereignty of his Majesty the Sultan, as well as of the Firmans, and the continuance of the *status quo* and the International Conventions. The programme of the new Government also included a plenary assembly for the persons arrested for the affair at Alexandria. Although the necessary measures for the preservation of public order were taken, and that the English and French Consuls, who were the rapid filling of the hospitals by the steam crane; the steady descent, guided by many check-ropes; and the bump upon the wharf, where rough matting is spread to give them a footing. How they seem to enjoy being ashore at last in the blazing sunshine, and how mighty they look beside the little Arab steeds that have been ridden by some of our officers to the vessel's side. The troopers too, whom your readers know, sally well, the big champions in blue or in red, are almost as pleased to get ashore as are the black horses themselves, and never did men look less like mounting guard at Whitehall than these stalwart fellows in sun helmets and easy fitting tunics, with ten day beards and faces incredibly browned. It only required the bright cuirass, with its red cross covering, to remind us of King Richard's men-at-arms, landing in Syria. But what different work it must have been getting horses ashore in those days.

Arabi's preparations bear no proportion to ours. We are gaining on him with terrible rapidity; yet nevertheless he is said to show a bold, defiant spirit, and to keep up the courage of his followers by wholesale invention. Just as massacres upon country have been a favourite topic with the alarmists in Alexandria, so victories over the English have been the staple of Cairo rumour. Even that really brilliant affair of the 5th of August, in which the Arabs suffered so severely, has reached the Egyptian capital as an English "defeat." The misguided people are afraid to resist their self-appointed Dictator, and he exercises the whole power of government with no little energy and determination. He has allowed no plundering at Cairo, and has been able to protect many Europeans, who have remained in his service. Cannon and musketry have been regularly brought down by train to Kaf Dower. Other cannon have been sent to guard the road from Ismailia, and the scattered peasants have been forced to work at the fortifications with no pay and plenty of stick to

encourage them. Arabi is acting like the captain of a pirate ship, who knows he must be taken, but resolves to fight to the last.

Arabi Pacha's Defence.

The following, says the *Standard*, is interesting as giving Arabi Pacha's views of the events which occurred in Egypt prior to the bombardment of Alexandria. It was written in Turkish, at the command of the Sultan, by Sehib Effendi, who accompanied Dervish Pacha on his recent mission.

"During the past year Arabi, at that time a Colonel in the Army, complained that in all the Egyptian public departments a large number of foreigners were employed, especially English and French, who received high salaries, immoral duties.

These gentlemen, sustained by their respective Consuls, and by the Controllers, had managed to acquire too great influence in the Egyptian Administration. Arabi, troubled by this state of things, determined to form a Party. He contended that the Khedive ought to take the necessary steps to put an end to this state of things, which was in no sense a result from the operation of any international obligations. By that remark Arabi showed that he recognised the respect due to the Conventions to which Egypt is a party. The Minister of War at that moment, Osman Rifi, a Circassian by race, impounded Arabi, with two Colonels who were his principal friends, Abd-el-Mutteeb

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Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 15—18, 1882.

TURKEY AND ENGLAND.
The draft Convention has not yet been signed. Will it ever be signed? It does not appear that what stands in the way is any disagreement about conditions, but rather the unwillingness of Turkey to intervene at all, at least in conjunction with a Christian Power. The Sultan's point of view is perfectly intelligible. He is anxious to assert his authority in Egypt, and he would like nothing better than to reduce it once again into the position, actual as well as nominal, of a Turkish province. But he is above all things anxious not to compromise his own position in the Musulman world. He wishes to find in the increased dignity of the Caliphate a compensation for the losses which recent years have brought upon the temporal Sovereign of Turkey. He knows—indeed, he is commonly said to have fostered it—the growing strength of purely Musulman feeling throughout Syria, Arabia, and Northern Africa; and he feels that there is a risk that if he took a false step he might lose credit with those millions who now reverence him as the Commander of the Faithful. The moment is a critical one for him, and it is small wonder that he should hesitate to join our troops in putting down a rebel, who, whatever his real character may be, poses before the Mahomedan world as the defender of Islam against Frankish aggression. But these considerations, though they may lead us to respect the Sultan's scruples, do not in any way alter the facts of the situation, as far as the interests of England are concerned. The stronger the reasons for the hesitation of Turkey, the more we ought to insist, either on the prompt acceptance of our conditions or on bringing the negotiations to an end. One of two things Lord Dufferin must demand—either that the Sultan should make up his mind to act with us in the way that we have proposed, or that he should frankly withdraw and leave us to conclude the business that we have begun. Undoubtedly, it is not an easy decision for the Sultan to take; for if he declines he may see Egypt, as settled by British force, issue from the struggle rather less than more dependent on Constantinople; and if he joins us he may be met by Musulman protests, and by counter-proclamations from the Cairo Doctors directed against his own spiritual authority. But these considerations cannot now be allowed to concern ourselves. We must know, and know at once, on what we have to count. It will be in vain for Turkey to hold off now, and to wish to join when our operations have fairly begun. Before many days are over the time will have passed when we, as belligerents in a country, can accept the entry into that country of any troops but our own.

THE PROCEDURE RULES.

The half-arranged compromise between the Government and the Opposition upon the first of the Procedure Rules has fallen through. Mr. Gladstone on Monday night formally announced his withdrawal of the offer made by him to Sir Stafford Northcote last May, and signified his intention to revert to the "bare majority" in October next. His right to withdraw his offer of compromise is unquestionable, and was substantially so recognised by the leader of the Opposition. His advances were made under circumstances very different, "Sir Stafford Northcote admitted, "from those which afterwards came about, and he referred to himself at the time—to quote from his statement made six weeks after—"the right to reconsider the matter if the public interest should require such a course." But his right to reconsider the matter being unquestioned, his discretionary exercise of that right remained still to be explained. We had yet to learn by what argumentative process Mr. Gladstone has convinced himself that the "public interest" now requires him to revert to an attitude which some time back he thought it well to abandon. This he explained on Monday night; and the explanation, if not altogether satisfactory, is at any rate timely. His proposal was made with a view to the legislative requirements and possibilities of the present session, and to that consideration alone. Mr. Gladstone, in other words, was ready to give a trial to what he still considered an inadequate form of the *closure* in order to get the question out of the way and proceed to the business of legislation. The paramount "public interest" of the moment was to save the session from sterility; and at the time when Mr. Gladstone wrote his letter to Sir Stafford Northcote it appeared that by a timely compromise on the Procedure question that object might be attained. But almost immediately afterwards the Phoenix Park murders were committed; the Irish difficulty again threatened to stop the way of all English legislation, and so in fact it did. The session, as Mr. Gladstone says, "has been a session of utter ruin and discomfiture in respect to the legislation proposed by the Government, such as never before occurred;" and the only reason of "public interest" which compromised the Premier's mind for compromising the Procedure rules has altogether disappeared. He reverts, therefore, to the proposal which he originally made; and maintains that his justification for so doing

is complete. One would have thought, indeed, that it would have been complete, from his own point of view, on the 22nd of June, when the "ruin and discomfiture" of the Ministerial plans of legislation were already virtually assured, but when Mr. Gladstone still treated the question of compromise as remaining open. That, however, is not a matter of much moment. The important point is that, according to the Prime Minister's present views of the "public interest," it is still expedient to present the First Rule of Procedure in the House of Commons in its original shape, and to invite a revival at the end of October of the obstinate conflict which divided the parties during the first weeks of the present session. The prospect is not, on the whole, a cheering one; and the only element of discouragement in it is that Mr. Gladstone pointedly refused on Monday night to commit himself to an absolute insistence on the principle to which he has reverted. In answer to Mr. O'Donnell's inquiry whether "there was anything in his speech which would lead him not to accept an offer of the two-thirds majority, supposing it was convenient to him to do so on the resumption of business in October," the Prime Minister contented himself with "simply stating that matters so far as the Government was concerned stood exactly as they did before the 6th of May." It is not impossible, therefore, that he may, in fact, find it "convenient" to accept an offer of compromise, and for the same reason of "public interest"—namely, the necessity of getting the Procedure question settled on some terms or other before the close of the year, lest another session of "ruin and discomfiture" be ministerial plans of legislation should succeed the last.—*St. James's Gazette.*

CETEWAYO AND HIS KINGDOM.
We are willing to hope that Cetewayo has turned his captivity to good use, and that his brief visit to England has completed his political education. Savages who have come into contact with civilisation, and have even adopted, as to externals, the white man's usages, when they relapse generally relapse into greater excesses of barbarism than those of their blood whom civilisation has never touched. We trust it will not be so with Cetewayo; though some striking instances could be quoted of men of tribes akin to his who, from being half Europeanised, became the great champions of savage aspirations in antagonism to European influence. We are willing to hope that Cetewayo will remember his day of power the promises he has made in his days of treachery, and that he will never forget that he has worn the uniform—albeit the undress uniform—of a British General. But will his sojourn among the whites; will his assumed devotion to their wishes increase his influence with his own people? Will it not be made a reproach against him by the rivals who are certain to contest his authority? If he could not restrain the ardour of the young men in the heyday of his strength, can he do so now that he is confessedly broken in health and spirits? It is true the British Resident will be at hand to watch. But the impotence of the British Resident without force to back his advice, and the reluctance of the Government to grant him the necessary force, is the excuse for upsetting the present settlement. Are we to do when Cetewayo is King what we made him King in order to escape having to do? It is not clear that, even at the outset, he can establish his authority without our help. His friends in Natal suggest already that he should send a military force to instal him. He has a party, granted; but the party he has been formed by relations who will not turn away one more restraint on their activity, and who any day may conspire against the authority they claim to have re-created. The mass of the Zulus are, at the best, indifferent as to the form of Government under which they are to be ruled. They will accept the authority of Cetewayo if he succeeds in establishing it. But they would accept almost any other strong ruler as readily. John Dunn, Oham, Cetewayo's brother, and Usibehu are certain to resist by force of arms the claims of the King to resume the territories which have been assigned to them. We may, perhaps, succeed in satisfying them by securing them in the possession of the lands they now have, or of an equivalent territory. But Cetewayo and his friends will not long remain content to see his heritage so curtailed. Against John Dunn, his false friend, especially, he has made no secret of his undying enmity. Here certainly is no great promise of peace and rest. It is all very well for Lord Kimberley to say he has always considered Cetewayo the victim of unjust aggressions. But every one in Zululand knows that he is wrong, but the persistent turmoil kept up by his partisans against the Ulundi settlement, have forced Government to adopt remedial measures. The moral will not be forgotten either by John Dunn or the King. One will agitate to keep himself from being ousted; the other to recover what has been withheld of his kingdom. The sentimental experiment the Colonial Office has tried may succeed, but Lord Kimberley himself can hardly doubt that it is one beset with peril.—*Standard.*

THE RECOGNITION OF IRELAND.—At the Dublin Commission Court on Wednesday, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, in consequence of articles which had appeared in that paper in relation to certain proceedings of the court. The article chiefly complained of was that based on the letter of Mr. O'Brien, in which it was insinuated that members of the jury were under the influence of drink on the night previous to the conviction of the man Francis Hynes for murder. Mr. Gray admitted that he was the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, and asked that the application might be adjourned in order that he might be represented by counsel. Mr. Justice Lawson offered to entertain the application, and the said articles were most scandalous and outrageous, and calculated to interfere very seriously with the administration of justice. He sentenced Mr. Gray to three months' imprisonment, and ordered him also to pay a fine of £500, and afterwards found him guilty of the peace for six months himself in £5,000 and two sureties in £2,500, or in default to be imprisoned for another three months. The defendant was remanded in custody. A Dublin correspondent writes:—

To-day being the first day of Bairam, the custom of public flogging was observed, and the men of custom and other ships in the harbour were usually dressed out in flags. The Khedive held an informal levee at the Ras-el-Tin Palace. This was attended by numbers of English military and civilians, who were received by His Highness with cordial courtesy. After the general reception, the Duke of Connaught, the Admiral, and the British Generals paid a

congratulatory visit to the Khedive. According to reports current in the Palace, Arabi has forestalled the Sultan's intended Proclamation as he foretold that of the Khedive. Just as he warned the people that the Khedive was no longer to be obeyed and that any Proclamation he issued would be considered null and void, so he has now guarded himself from the effect of the Sultan's Proclamation by renouncing all allegiance to him, and proclaiming the Sheriff of Mecca, Abdul Moutali, Khalif. The 79th Highlanders landed this afternoon from the *Orontes*. They paraded on the Quay, and were inspected by General Sir J. Adey, and then marched through the town, returning afterwards on board ship, where they will remain until further orders. Their kilts, fine physique, and martial appearance excited scarcely less admiration than did the appearance of the Guards on Saturday last. The anticipated attack upon Port Meks last night did not come off. The withdrawal of the Marines from that fort has been postponed, and henceforth Fort Meks will be garrisoned by the Malta Fencibles, who arrive here to-day, to the intense pride of the Alexandrian Maltese.

The *Daily News* correspondent telegraphed on Tuesday:—

Just as sunset the *Calabria* was seen crossing the bar at Boghaz Pass, and there being little twilight in these latitudes, it will be quite dark before the vessel is at the quay. Although not overdue, there is a feeling of relief at Sir G. Wolsey's arrival in the *Calabria*. Presuming the General approves of what appear to be the excellent arrangements made by General Alison and his staff, serious military operations may be expected in a very brief period. The *Thalia* has been sent to Alexandria to bring forward any supplies which may be required. The *Orion* has gone to the outer harbour to make room for the *Calabria*. The troopship *Thalia* has arrived.

At the invitation of Dr. Schweinfurth, an attempt is being made to form a Vigilance Committee, with a view of forming a volunteer police to assist in keeping order, and later on with the intention of instituting a municipality. The members of the different European colonies were asked to join, but no Englishmen can be found to take part in the movement, which, in the opinion of the British Consul-General and the General, did not call them to effect any good. If such a committee had been formed shortly after the bombardment to assist the English troops in repressing pillage and extinguishing the fires the General would have been very glad, but now that order is restored and the police arrangements are made it is felt that a second organization might lead to complications. At the meeting of the committee held to-day the three English residents proposed as committee-men declined to serve. To-day, for the first time, there has been no distribution of water by the waterworks service. To-morrow the supply will be open for a short time, but we shall soon be reduced to ten litres per head per day, and that only by tickets to be obtained from the British consulate. The Mahomedan Canal is gradually emptying and the quality of the water is fast deteriorating. Every day hundreds of people arrive by steamship without any visible means of subsistence, and as these must consume water and food, some steps should be taken to prevent this useless immigration. Provisions are becoming daily dearer, and apartments are almost unobtainable at double the ordinary price.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.
The wish expressed by her Majesty that proper provision should be made for the sick and wounded in the Egyptian campaign is being carried out to the fullest extent by the Army Medical Department. The hospital arrangements are so complete that if a fourth of the whole of the British troops engaged in the Expeditionary force were to become invalided or wounded, there would be bed and proper medical and nursing accommodation for them. Great care has been bestowed in selecting medical officers accustomed to the treatment of diseases incidental to tropical climates. In addition to trained men of the Army Hospital Corps, it has been decided to send out a staff of female nurses. Of these, some will be located at the stationary hospital at Cyprus, and others will be sent from Egypt, others will proceed to the hospital, and a few will remain on board the hospital ship *Carthago* in the Egyptian waters.

The military preparations of the next few days will be centred on getting off the miscellaneous troops, including a reserve of 3,100, who will form the Mediterranean depots of Infantry, Cavalry, and Royal Artillery going out in her Majesty's ship *Malabar* from Portsmouth on Friday next, and who will be available to the expeditionary force to assist the English troops in repressing pillage and extinguishing the fires the General would have been very glad, but now that order is restored and the police arrangements are made it is felt that a second organization might lead to complications. At the meeting of the committee held to-day the three English residents proposed as committee-men declined to serve.

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THE STEAMSHIP *TERIOT*.
The *Teriot* has commenced loading with railway material for Suez. Another fresh ship, the *Kent*, is hourly expected at the Royal Arsenal, also for the purpose of loading with railway plant. This will make the fourth ship employed in taking out railway material—viz., the *Canadian*, *Lechmere*, *Stelling*, and *Kent*. There still remain fifty more carriages to go out, of which the *Kent* will take the greater part, if not all.

Two months' provisions or more are with the army at Alexandria, and one shipload per week will suffice to keep up the supply. It is settled that the transport ships are to be loaded with fresh troops and stores at Alexandria or Cyprus, and the numerous ships have arrived as a second and third bases of operations are well founded, but nothing can at present be stated as to their locality. The frequent transfer of particular stores from one vessel to another, under orders from head-quarters, is made with an object, although it is not clear to the shippers. The preserved meat and other stores are now being packed in small cases, for carriage by native labourers, or even the troops, each case when filled weighing only 30lb. It is difficult to realise the enormous quantity of storage provided for the horses and mules of the expedition. All ready have been sent out 3,000 tons of compressed hay, corn cake, and patent goods, and most of this has been forwarded direct from Liverpool, Glasgow, Cork, and other points of collection, while Woolwich Dockyard has for months past been preparing similar consignments, and has just obtained additional machinery which will increase the output to fifty tons per day. The *Hamburg* for another load of stable fittings for Liverpool, where it is proposed to establish a fresh store in case of future emergencies, but it has been thought unnecessary to take any further measures in that direction just now, and on Monday night the *Hamburg* was ordered to be paid off. She is the first of the hired ships released from her engagement, and most of them are taken for three months certain.

THE GOVERNMENT AND EGYPT.
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LONDON, AUGUST 17—18, 1882.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

When Parliament assembled the Cabinet was somewhat embarrassed by the change of Ministry that had recently taken place in France. Having long laboured alternately to follow and to resist M. Gambetta, Earl Granville had next to study the uncertain and shifting policy of M. Gambetta's successor. At first M. de Freycinet had talked rather sonorously of the predominance of France on the Nile, and this language led the English Cabinet to lean more strongly than ever to the plan of inviting the Sultan to restore order in Egypt. This had been the keynote of the despatches of the English Foreign Office while M. Gambetta was in power, in order to prevent the possibility of an Anglo-French Expedition. But by degrees M. de Freycinet withdrew these somewhat exaggerated pretensions; and it shortly appeared that he would not be allowed by the Chamber to make good the claims of France even to the moderate extent to which he had urged them. But in proportion as France assumed an attitude of hesitation and displayed an unwillingness to intervene in Egypt, Earl Granville, with considerable skill if with some inconsistency, relaxed his endeavours to persuade the Sultan to undertake the mission of crushing the Military Adventurer who had made himself master of Egypt; and, finally, our Foreign Office manifested the utmost repugnance even to allow the Sultan to exert the Sovereignty we had ourselves invoked. The bombardment of the forts of Alexandria came most opportunely to the assistance of the Government, and enabled them to land troops which more humanity, more straightforwardness, and more foresight would have caused to be landed before. The famous author of "The Prince" would, doubtless, have admired the dexterity with which the Prime Minister and his colleagues have got rid of France, of the European Concert, and of Turkey. We ourselves cannot withhold an expression of satisfaction at the result. But it would require a Machiavelli to extoll over the means by which it has been attained. It is only natural that so surprising a sequel to the position the Government originally pretended to hold has been accompanied by equally startling changes in the policy of the Continental Powers. Beginning with an ostentatious parade of a close understanding with France, of a deep attachment to the European Concert, and a perfect respect for the Sovereignty of the Sultan, we have ended by going to Egypt without France, without a European Mandate, and very much against the will of the Sultan. But it must be confessed that, though our policy may be difficult to explain on any principles reconcilable with the Moral Law, we have been strikingly successful, and England is the only European Power that does not more or less wear the aspect of having been the dupe either of others or of its own want of skill. Profuse assurances are forthcoming that we were never on better or closer terms with Germany than at the present moment. It may be so, and we sincerely trust it is. But if it is, Prince Bismarck is a meeker and more forgiving man than has hitherto been supposed. It can hardly be believed that he meant things to turn out precisely as they have done, or that he originally intended we should go to Egypt without the co-operation either of France or of the Sultan. The sorry figure France has cut in the late stages of the transaction is a matter of European notoriety; whilst Italy has overreached itself in a manner ludicrous to witness. Russia, that at one time seemed disposed to turn our vacillation to account, has been rendered passive by our decision and by our military preparations. At the present moment, therefore, we occupy a commanding position, and have, so far, come well out of an embarrassing situation. The end, however, is not yet here; and Powers that are now mere spectators of our energy will probably yet advance a claim to discount our victories. But the most remarkable feature of the position is that it should have been brought about by the present Government. They have not reached it without stupendous apostasy. But they counted, and counted rightly, on being forgiven. Nothing succeeds like success. —Standard.

INSURRECTION IN THE COREA.

According to private telegrams which have been received in London, an insurrection has occurred in the Corea. It appears that the Royal Palace, as well as the Japanese Legation, has been attacked, and that, besides the reported assassinations of the King and Queen, a Japanese military officer in the service of the Corean Government has been killed. The King has been energetic in his efforts to open up the country to foreign trade, and this has excited against him the enmity of those who supported a narrow and exclusive policy. It is stated that there had long existed in the Corea a party headed by one of the most influential of Corean statesmen, whose desire has been to drive away the foreigners, and to return to the old state of things. In recent years this party seems to have been superseded by a more progressive one, who were favourable to foreign intercourse, and it was under this regime that the treaties with the United States and Great Britain were recently concluded.

EAST-END GAIETIES.—Although the festivities of the season have come to a close in the west-end of London, there is still no lack of gaiety in the east-end. At the Thames Police Court on Tuesday an unfortunate difference arising out of a dance led to the appearance in the dock of a young woman, by name Rosina Nodding, who was charged with cutting and wounding a man named Kirby, lodging in the same house as herself at Shadwell. It appeared by the evidence that there was a small gathering at the house, and that Kirby, finding himself unable to sleep owing to the dancing and singing, opened the door of the room at half-past three in the morning, when the festivity was at its height, and requested that there might be no further disturbance of his repose. This want of tact on his part so much displease Rosina, that she struck him in the mouth with a small funnel, and then dealt him so severe a blow on the head with a pint pot that he was obliged to go to a hospital. For his impious behaviour the magistrate sentenced her to one month's imprisonment with hard labour; and the sentence was not altogether undeserved. Rosina Nodding, when Kirby put his head in at the door, might have tapped it with a fan; but she was clearly not justified in striking it with a small funnel, and still less with a pint pot.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Thursday:—

"A very critical has taken place in the appearance of things here during the past twenty-four hours. Hitherto, although the men were cheerful, they were somewhat listless, and their principal thought was how to get through the long hot hours of the day until the evening brought relief and coolness. No one had anticipated that any change would take place before the end of the month, when the troops will all be assembled here, and as there was no chance of Arabi taking the initiative nothing was looked for save slight affairs at the outposts. To-day, however, all that has changed. I am reported and everywhere believed, that a considerable portion of the troops will re-embark to morrow; that the Fleet will move to Aboukir Bay on Saturday morning, and will bombard the forts that afternoon, and that a landing will be effected there on Saturday night or Sunday morning, and that simultaneously an attack will be made on the enemy's lines here by the Divisions remaining in Alexandria. It is said that the Divisions of General Hamley and Allison will operate from Ramleh, and that Sir Garnet Wolseley will accompany the force which proceeds by sea. I do not vouch for the absolute truth of these reports, but there is no doubt that some three thousand men will re-embark to-morrow, and that the Admiral has sent sealed orders, which are to be opened only by preconcerted signal on board each ironclad, which will be absolutely known until the moment for action arises, though it is certain that a movement on a large scale is about to take place. Troops are arriving fast, no less than four transports having come in to-day, bringing with them, among others, the 2d Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment (the 8th) and the 2d Battalion Manchester Regiment (the 9th). The latter is intended to garrison Alexandria. No doubt to-morrow will bring further reinforcements, and add to the fleet of magnificent transports which crowd the harbour. The news that work is to be done, and that quickly, has effected a magical change in the aspect of the troops. All are in the highest spirits, and the prospect of hostilities has smartened them up in a wonderful way, and they appear all braced up for the fight. The heat of the sun has to-day passed unheeded, and the grim joys which are the sure sign of suppressed excitement among troops before action were freely interchanged. To-day I saw the Brigade of Guards practising the new attack formation near Ramleh. They will soon have an opportunity of trying it in virtue of actual warfare. In view of the great events now near at hand details of small outpost skirmishes possess little interest. The following little incident, which occurred last night, is, however, worth relating, as it at once shows the advantages of the electric light and the necessity for some means of communication between the outposts and those using the light. The Duke of Cork proposed the appointment of the following as a working Committee:—The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Dawson, M.P.), the Mayor of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Wexford, and Sligo; the High Sheriff of Dublin, Mr. Gray, M.P.; the Archbishop of Cashel; the Bishops of Meath, Down and Connor, Conroy and Clonfert; Mr. Parnell, M.P., Mr. D'On, M.P., Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Mr. Sexton, M.P., Mr. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. Redmond, M.P., Mr. K. O'Callaghan, M.P., Mr. Leycester, M.P., Mr. Gill, M.P., and others. Mr. Hanbury seconded the resolution. Mr. Leamy, M.P., in supporting the resolution, hoped no man would speak of charity in connection with the movement. The resolution was carried. Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., said that Mr. Gray's eminent public services had been rewarded by a penal clause (grisons). The Judge (renewed grisons) might imprison, but he could not degrade Mr. Gray, for his father was in the same gaol before him, and his statue now stands in the principal street of the city (cheers). It could not be said of that city, as was said by a Prussian peasant to an ancestor of Frederik the Great, that he cared not for the King, because there were none but upright judges in Berlin. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Gray, Mr. Alfred Webb, and Mr. Dillon were appointed treasurers of the fund. Mr. Parnell, M.P., who was received with cheers for "Ireland's King," called upon the farmers who had gained advantage by the self-sacrifice of tenants who allowed themselves to be evicted to come forward. Their representatives would be more easily watched by the energies of Ireland, and, in proportion as the fund swelled, the fund in aid of exterminating landlords would diminish. He believed their response would be worthy and sufficient, and would show that if ever they were asked to make other and perhaps greater sacrifices in the future (cheers) they would be prepared to stand by and protect the vicims (cheers). A public meeting to inaugurate a movement for the payment of the National Parliamentary Party was opened in Dublin to-day, but was adjourned in order to enable those present to take part in the Mansion House meeting for the relief of evicted tenants. In proposing the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. John Ferguson, of Glasgow, said it was quite unnecessary to say anything of the importance of the question, for they all knew that on the payment of members depended the future welfare of Ireland (hear, hear). The time had now come when the people were nervously themselves, and the government of the country would no longer be of any privileged class (cheers) — not even in the hands of the privileged class with which they agreed in politics (hear, hear). The government of the country would be the future of the Irish programme. A very small exertion on the part of the people of Ireland would place a body of men in the House of Commons with clever heads—with heads such as very long purposes (those they had) but with heads—heads and determination and energy to do what they know to be right (cheers). The difficulties would not be so great; it would be a matter of detail; and it seemed to him there was a good deal in what honest Joe Biggar said, that £150 a year was just as much as any one required to spend in the House of Commons (hear, hear). He thought they would find many men who on £150 or £200 a year would do their duty to the Irish people in a way that it was not done before (hear, hear). He begged to propose that in conformity with the request of Mr. Parnell, the meeting should adjourn to the Mansion House, and, if possible, resume its business after the other meeting concluded. The Mayor of Wexford (Mr. Walsh) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

cavalry, came as far as the camp of the 35th Regiment, where Colonel Vandeleur and his sunburnt lads keep watch upon the distant outposts beyond the lake. I noticed that the 35th admired the fire turned out of the Kheviul escort, and may perhaps have fancied that our enemies over yonder were like this imposing sample; but these were the Egyptian Life Guards, the few Arab soldiers faithful to their master, and not at all like the rough-and-ready crowd of Egyptian rebels misguided by their fanatic leader.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

A novel interest attached to the departure on Saturday of the supplementary transport No. 60, the steamship *Adjutant*, having on board a peculiar freight of auxiliaries for the army in Egypt. These were the officers and men of the newly organized military police corps, mounted and armed—a remarkably fine body of men. Spectators were numerous about them, and learned that the Metropolitan Police force had enrolled on the books at Scotland-yard some eighty men of the Army First-class Reserve, who, when recalled to the colours, instead of seeking the routine work of garrison duty at home, unanimously volunteered to join the military police under Sir Garnet Wolseley. These, with a few volunteers from the City of London regiment, or Royal Fusiliers, at the Tower, constitute the Infantry police under Major Barton, late adjutant of the Fusiliers, and a hardened campaigner. The mounted police are picked men from the cavalry regiments, such as have been doing similar duty at Aldershot and the Curragh for a few years past, but now brought together for the first time as a separate unit of the army, they are commanded by Capt. Beckett, of the 3rd Hussars, who, like all the officers selected for this special employment, has gained honours at the Staff College. As a rule, the Reserve men take the rank they held when they quitted the army, but, as everyone must be a lance-corporal, there have necessarily been some promotions. Besides being singular in other respects, corps in which there are privates will be as remarkable novelty in the British army. Embarked with the police were two auxiliary companies of the Commissariat and Transport, under Capt. Crabbie, late of the Grenadier Guards, and Captain Leonard, late of the 50th Regiment. These companies are going out to Malta to form and train native contingents and organise a system of transport adapted to the field of operations. Each company will have attached to it, 255 natives as drivers, workmen, and interpreters, and 482 miles. There are to be six companies, and Captain Barrow has gone out in advance to engage the natives at once in Malta, Arabia, and Egypt. Although not all non-commissioned officers, like the police, these companies have but very few private soldiers among them, for every man will have some degree of command. Commissary-General Parkyn accompanied his men from Woolwich, where they were played out with the usual honours by the Royal Artillery band, and delivered them on board the *Adjutant* to the care of Captain Ferguson, her experienced commander. A few of the Royal Artillery and other regiments also took passage in this ship, which got out of the Suez West India docks on Saturday.

H.M. Indian troops in *Malabar* got up steamer to Tharsis alongside the south railway jetty at Portsmouth, for a trial of their machinery.

She takes out nearly one thousand men belonging to different corps. No. 1 Battery Southern Division Royal Artillery, and naval officers and marines for the fleet at Alexandria. It is expected that the Queen will review the troops prior to the *Malabar* leaving.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The *Standard* correspondent at Dublin wrote on Thursday night:—

A meeting was held at the Mansion House yesterday, to inaugurate a "National Fund for the relief of evicted tenants in Ireland." The movement is in opposition to the Land Corporation. The Lord Mayor presided, and was supported on the platform by Mr. Parnell, M.P., the Lord Mayor of Cork, Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., the O'Gorman Mahon, M.P., Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. W. H. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. Leamy, M.P., Mr. Lalor, M.P., Mr. E. J. Syman, M.P., Mr. Redmond, M.P., Mr. Gil, M.P., and Mr. McCoole, M.P., the Mayor of Clonmel, and Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., of United Ireland. The Lord Mayor said it had been a great pleasure in complying with the requisition signed by thousands of names by prelates, priests, and people (hear, hear). Festivities used to almost the only purpose to which the Hall was used, but the time had come when festivities should not only be held, but also meetings to provide for the necessities of the people (hear, hear). The meeting was one to which all Ireland had come. He then read letters and apologies for non-attendance. (On it being announced that the first came from Richmond Gaol the audience rose and waved their hats). The High Sheriff, Mr. Gray, writing that day from Richmond Gaol, said:—"My dear Lord Mayor, — I cannot attend the meeting to-day to promote the movement for the assistance of evicted tenants. I am with you in spirit. (Cheers). To do something to protect those unfortunate people from threatened extirpation by landlord combination is the pressing duty of the hour. (Hear, hear.) As for the popular cause generally—the cause of liberty and justice progresses, and will proceed to ultimate and complete triumph, in spite of every obstacle, and in spite of those efforts of our opponents which only prove to them that they realise their desperate condition. (Voice:—Down with Lawson, and clear the way for the eighteenth century!)—and we can afford to wait the result with anxiety. But, meanwhile, let us not allow those who have fought the good fight to perish if we can avoid it. (Hear, hear.) It is equally the interest and the duty of the Irish people to do all they legally can to save the threatened tenantry. I have put my name down for £20 towards the fund proposed to be raised. (Cheers). This subscription I shall offer to renew if necessary. (Cheers). The Lord Mayor said the next was from Mr. Michael Davitt, regretting that a slight attack of illness prevented him from being present, and wishing the movement success. (Cheers). He had also one from the Protestant rector of Kilmodan, co. Limerick.—(cheers)—as follows:—"My Lord,—Feeling sure that had the Protestant landlords of Ireland spent as much on the widows and poor around them as they had on their dogs—(hear, hear)—there would not only have been no trouble to-day in this land, nor need of coercion, with its train of expenses, but peace and plenty, and hoping that they who have so long held back Heaven's rent of mercy may not find themselves evicted from Paradise—(laughter)—at the last great reckoning, he had to enter my native town and find which may be stoned towards purgatorial shelter for tenants cast out of their homes—I remain, etc., R. H. COTTER."

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who was received with cheers, moved the first Resolution:—"That a Committee be formed, to be called the Mansion House Committee, for the relief of evicted tenants in Ireland" (cheers). While deeply regretting the necessity to call the meeting, they should congratulate themselves on the great numbers and representative character of the assembly (hear, hear). Nobody could fail to observe the extraordinary effect in the temper of the worst landlord in Ireland by the passing of the Crimes Act. There existed previously a disposition to concession, but there was now a change, and cases of the most malignant persecution had been brought under his notice. First, there was the publication of the prospectus of the Eviction Company of Ireland. He never believed the Company was much of a reality. He knew the moneyed men of London were not so "flush" as to trust their money to Irish

landlords on a scheme which would pay minus five per cent. (laughter); therefore he did not believe they would obtain many thousands, or that they would pay up the sums for which they had put down their names. (A Voice:—"They cannot pay their hotel bills," and laughter.) It would have a disastrous effect if the Company was not met by a combined declaration to defend the tenants who had been informed by us in kind, worthy landlords, like Lord Clarendon, and the like. The Attorney-General, in detail to Mr. Sexton's speech as to the allegations of packing the jury. He declared, amid cheers, that he did not know the politics or religion of any one of the panel who were told to stand aside, nor did he know the politics or religion of those who were left. Mr. Callan had turned his attention to the Attorney-General, interrupting him with incoherent remarks and some loud cries of "No!" After this had proceeded at brief intervals for some time, Mr. Sexton turned upon his honourable friend, and protested it was impossible to proceed under these interruptions. After which Mr. Callan subsided. The House was at this time moderately full, and there was a crowded attendance in the galleries over o'clock, including some of the peers who looked on the way from their own House. Under the gallery Mr. Brugh sat, and he wished his tenants would never come back. He believed that that was a deliberate falsehood on his Lordship's part (hear, hear). If the landlords were able to raise a few thousands, they might make the people believe they had a quarter of the world holding out for a settlement. But whatever sum they raised, twice that sum would be raised to support the tenants (cheers). A noble Lord had never set a foot in Ireland for 27 years until he came to serve his wife, but if he persevered in his injustice he would be exposed until his name was disgraced (cheers). They should not look for the future to America, but to the farmers of Ireland, who were well able, if they chose, to act (cheers).

Mr. Mayne, in seconding the resolution, called upon the landlords to leave the land to the people to whom it belonged. Mr. T. D. Sulley, M.P., in supporting the resolution, asked whether any ariny in any part of the world would desert its wounded, and the evicted tenants were the wounded it is Land Cause. Kavanagh had repeated in Ireland that day the treason of his ancestor of evil memory (cheers). If the landlords were able to subscribe hundreds of thousands, why did they send round the hat in England for their poor relations?

The motion was carried. The Mayor of Cork proposed the appointment of the following as a working Committee:—The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Dawson, M.P.), the Mayor of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Wexford, and Sligo; the High Sheriff of Dublin, Mr. Gray, M.P.; the Archbishop of Cashel; the Bishops of Meath, Down and Connor, Conroy and Clonfert; Mr. Parnell, M.P., Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Mr. Sexton, M.P., Mr. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. Redmond, M.P., Mr. K. O'Callaghan, M.P., Mr. Leycester, M.P., Mr. Gill, M.P., and others. Mr. Hanbury seconded the resolution. Mr. Callan, in supporting the resolution, hoped no man would speak of charity in connection with the movement. The resolution was carried. Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., said that Mr. Gray's eminent public services had been rewarded by a penal clause (grisons). The Judge (renewed grisons) might imprison, but he could not degrade Mr. Gray, for his father was in the same gaol before him, and his statue now stands in the principal street of the city (cheers). It could not be said of that city, as was said by a Prussian peasant to an ancestor of Frederik the Great, that he cared not for the King, because there were none but upright judges in Berlin. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Gray, Mr. Alfred Webb, and Mr. Dillon were appointed treasurers of the fund. Mr. Parnell, M.P., who was received with cheers for "Ireland's King," called upon the farmers who had gained advantage by the self-sacrifice of tenants who allowed themselves to be evicted to come forward. Their representatives would be more easily watched by the energies of Ireland, and, in proportion as the fund swelled, the fund in aid of exterminating landlords would diminish. He believed their response would be worthy and sufficient, and would show that if ever they were asked to make other and perhaps greater sacrifices in the future (cheers) they would be prepared to stand by and protect the vicims (cheers). A public meeting to inaugurate a movement for the payment of the National Parliamentary Party was opened in Dublin to-day, but was adjourned in order to enable those present to take part in the Mansion House meeting for the relief of evicted tenants. In proposing the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. John Ferguson, of Glasgow, said it was quite unnecessary to say anything of the importance of the question, for they all knew that on the payment of members depended the future welfare of Ireland (hear, hear). The time had now come when the people were nervously themselves, and the government of the country would no longer be of any privileged class (cheers) — not even in the hands of the privileged class with which they agreed in politics (hear, hear). The government of the country would be the future of the Irish programme. A very small exertion on the part of the people of Ireland would place a body of men in the House of Commons with clever heads—with heads such as very long purposes (those they had) but with heads—heads and determination and energy to do what they know to be right (cheers). The difficulties would not be so great; it would be a matter of detail; and it seemed to him there was a good deal in what honest Joe Biggar said, that £150 a year was just as much as any one required to spend in the House of Commons (hear, hear). He thought they would find many men who on £150 or £200 a year would do their duty to the Irish people in a way that it was not done before (hear, hear). He begged to propose that in conformity with the request of Mr. Parnell, the meeting should adjourn to the Mansion House, and, if possible, resume its business after the other meeting concluded. The Mayor of Wexford (Mr. Walsh) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Lords sat on Thursday at two o'clock. On the motion for the third reading of the Scotch Fishery Board Bill, Lord Redesdale renewed his protest against passing the bill. After some conversation the third reading was agreed to. The Appropriation Bill was read a second time, and the standing orders being suspended, it was passed through its remaining stages. Their lordships adjourned till Friday.

The Speaker taking his seat, he stated that he had received from Mr. Justice Lawson the official information of the imminent dissolution of Mr. Gray, M.P., Mr. Gladstone remarked on the unfortunate coincidence of this affair happening at a time when the House had reached a condition in which, as a matter of fact, the enormous numerical majority of members had disappeared, leaving the House incompetent to discuss a matter of novel, serious, and delicate character. It had been usual in cases in which members of the House had been attacked for contempt of court to appoint a committee to examine into the circumstances, though he did not remember a recent case in which the House had been advised to interfere. It would, however, now be impossible to secure the attendance of members to form such a committee, and the Government had reluctantly abandoned the National Anthem, and the Royal Standard was hoisted to the summit of the flagstaff. The 66th, drawn up in reviewer order, then gave a Royal salute, their band playing the National air, and her Majesty singing in acknowledgment. The regiment having been formed into three sides of a square, the officers to be placed in charge of the new colours, Lieutenant-Colonel Ready second in command. The regiment, mustering 800, was in eight companies, four of which were made up of Reserves recently attached. The Reserves were in parade uniform, but the remainder of the regiment appeared in full review order, with helmets. Two of the companies wore the Cross stuck in memory of the march from Cabul to Candahar. The field was kept by the Shropshire Regiment, which numbered 800 strong under the command of Colonel Beaton. The guard of honour was formed from the same regiment, and was commanded by Captain Ravenhill. Prince Edward of Saxe-Werther arrived on the ground shortly after 5 o'clock, accompanied by his Staff-Colonel, Major Adjutant-General of the Southern District, Colonel Clarke, Major Banks, Captain Aull, Captain Lord A. Seymour, and Captain Day. Her Majesty left Osborne at 10 o'clock, drawn carriage by four grays with postillions, and preceded by two outriders on grays. With her Majesty were the Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught. In another open carriage were the Ladies-in

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LONDON, AUGUST 19.—20, 1882.

THE SESSION AND THE RECESS.

The *Times* thinks that a little too much has been said about the paucity of results from the labours of the past six months. It is, no doubt, well sometimes, with Browning, to contrast "the petty dole, the undone vast"; but it is not less useful to reckon up our absolute gains without reference to the greater benefits we promised ourselves. While the public attention is fixed upon the main topics of debate, smaller yet very useful measures slip through unobserved, to the great delight of those interested in their passing, and sometimes to the no small astonishment of a considerable portion of the public at a later date. Few people have given much heed to the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, which figures among the measures that received on Friday the Royal assent; but a very large number in all parts of the country will have to improve their acquaintance with it ere long. The *Times* mentions this merely as an example of a kind of work which goes on quietly and unobtrusively year by year, and which perhaps contributes in the long run as much as more striking legislation to the general well-being of the community. Measures of wider scope are not wanting, although few of those mentioned in the Queen's Speech have found their way to the Statute Book. At the same time it is impossible to deny that the session has been marked by an enormous waste of time and energy.

The *Standard* observes that, armed with the amazing privileges they have gained, the Government will have during the recess an opportunity of showing in the administration of Irish affairs that the painful sacrifices of principle and judgment which the nation has been persuaded to make have not been made in vain. By the 21st of October we ought to know to some extent whether the condition of Ireland has experienced that improvement which the Prime Minister has not, for the first time, so confidently promised us. If there is a marked diminution in the number of agrarian outrages; if constables are no longer shot at; if innocent citizens are no longer boycotted; if cattle are no longer houghed, and women no longer carded; finally, if the tenants of Ireland crowd into the Arrears Court with one year's rent in their hand, and apply for the benefit of its provisions—then it will be allowed that the suspension of liberty and the legalization of confiscation have succeeded, and like the bombardment of Alexandria, the Irish policy of the Government will be pronounced successful, and a great stroke of policy. But if these ends are not attained during the next ten weeks it will go hard with a Cabinet that has resorted to desperate devices in order to pacify Ireland, and has failed.

The *Morning Post*, taking the session as a whole, says it has undoubtedly been one of legislative "ruin and disappointment," as Mr. Gladstone with unexpected frankness described it the other day. The principal Ministerial apologist among journals last night admitted that "there has seldom been a more complete and disastrous wreck of a Ministerial programme than that which has taken place in this the third and crucial session of the Liberal Ministry;" and a juster summing up of the net result of the session could not well be penned. It is not only that the promises so confidently made in the Queen's Speech have not been fulfilled—they have been coolly and deliberately disregarded by the Government.

The *Economist* does not think that the session which has reached its virtual close will have enhanced the English reputation for successfully solving the problems of parliamentary government. The House of Commons during the last six months has wasted much time in futile wrangling, in vain repetitions, in petty and personal squabbles. It has too often put out of sight, and out of mind, the famous exhortation with which Burke advised it to auspicate all its proceedings—the old warning of the Church, *Sursum corda*. A small budget of useful and unpretending work, which might be better discharged by local bodies, will not redeem the time which has been worse than wasted by a factious and turbulent minority. Another such session as that which has just been interrupted by a long adjournment might have the most disastrous consequences.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. GRAY.

The *Spectator*, discussing the case of Mr. Gray, remarks that it is an event on which it is very easy to form a hasty judgment in either direction, but not quite so easy to form a just one, taking fully into account all the facts of the case. On the one hand, there cannot be a doubt that "Mr. Gray, as High Sheriff, officially charged with the custody of the jury, was in a very special position, in which his official functions rendered it more than usually discreditable to publish the attacks of others on the conduct of the jury, without informing himself officially of their truth. Again, there can be no doubt that, as Mr. Justice Lawson says, the function of the jury, at the present moment in Ireland, is one of peculiar responsibility, and even danger, so that attacks upon them by any one—most of all an official to whom their custody is confided—may involve consequences of the greatest

moment, not only to the jurymen incriminated, but to other jurymen empanelled to try other cases of the same kind. It might fairly be said, on behalf of Mr. Justice Lawson, that to leave the protection of the jury to the very slow process of an action for criminal libel brought in their own defence, would have been unjust to the other juries to be empanelled under his commission. If

juries are to be used at all, the habits of directing attacks upon them in the Press before any official inquiry can be made into the allegations against them ought to be summarily put down, for every one knows that the disproof of these allegations never really undoes the effect of their wide dissemination. Mr. Gray was, first and foremost, High Sheriff, responsible through the Sub-Sheriff for the proper custody of the jurors, responsible for the investigation and punishment of the Sub-Sheriff's conduct, if the Sub-Sheriff discharged his duty improperly; bound to listen to all the Sub-Sheriff had to say for himself on the other side; and, in short, charged, on his first duty, with the protection of the jurors from slanderous attacks, and charged, moreover, with the obligation to consult the court, if he had reason to think that these slanderous attacks had any truth in them. It is perfectly clear that Mr. Gray neglected this first duty altogether, that he thought only of his position as journalist, and not of his official duties at all—that he felt no jealousy for the reputation of the jurymen under his charge, no desire to take the advice of the court as to his own proper course in a position of great delicacy—and that, in a word, he grossly neglected his duty to the jurymen, in order to discharge what he might possibly have thought his duty to the public. This is the serious charge against him—to which, as we understand it, there is no answer. And this, we believe, justified Mr. Justice Lawson in making a peremptory example of his neglect of duty, whether the charges brought against the jury should prove to have a shadow of justification or not.

THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO.

Her Majesty's Ministers have, according to the *Saturday Review*, played out their little farce comedy with the Zulu King. They have brought him all the way from South Africa. They have shown him the greatness of England from various vehicles and from the windows of the "desirable residence" hired for him in Melbury-road. He has paid his official visits, and has helped to enliven the newspapers by being entrapped into having his photograph taken. At last, when the elevating influence of this sort of education has had time to begin to work, he is to go back and resume the government of Zululand in a state of "partial restoration," like a dilapidated church in a poor parish, and with proper safeguards and conditions."

If this were all, it would, no doubt, afford a very pretty spectacle. But, unfortunately, there is every probability that it will not be all; that, on the contrary, it will be the beginning of a great deal of trouble, of which the burden will fall on those who had no voice in Cetewayo's restoration, and who will have no chance of making it yield them a harvest of political capital. The ultimate sufferers will probably be the British tax-payers; but before they suffer in pocket the Colonists in Natal may, and the rulers we ourselves have set up in Zululand certainly will, have to suffer in person. As far as the agitation for Cetewayo's restoration is not the result of mere fussy intrigue by various persons with superfluous leisure, it is the expression of the anger and disappointed ambition of Kaffir chiefs shut out by Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement from their share of the loaves and fishes of Zulu government. On the King's return they will expect to be paid their arrears with interest, and it can only be at the expense of those who have kept them out so long. The troubles which will probably be caused by Cetewayo's restoration in Zululand are closely allied to the effects which it will have on the colony of Natal. Lord Kimberley says that, having watched the indications of opinion in South Africa, he has become convinced that it has greatly changed of late; but he does not say that it has changed in the direction of becoming more favourable to the restoration of Cetewayo. We are certainly not bound to assume a fresh burden at the request of the colonists in Natal; but we are bound not to risk their safety by putting a sovereign in Zululand who will raise it from a state of division which, if it keeps disturbed, also keeps it harmless. The colonists in Natal are not likely to be moved by Ministerial commonplace about justice. They will be more inclined to point out to Lord Kimberley that justice requires now that he should not bring further dangers on them. Of course the action of the Ministry is shielded under the weary, stale, flat and unprofitable phrase which has been in the mouth of every one of its members since it began its remarkable career. They know that what they are doing is an experiment like the Land Act and the rest, but they take the responsibility of the consequence. It is time that formula was drummed out of politics after the dangers to liberty caused by a standing army, and various others which had a meaning in times past. Ministerial responsibility was a weighty phrase when it meant the risk of an impeachment or a bill of attainder. It is a mere commonplace when it only means that, if the action of the Ministry causes spending of money, loss of life, and lesser suffering to many thousands, none of whom are in the Cabinet, then the other side will be able to show entire satisfaction of such as believe it already.

INGENUITY OF GROCERS.—Some years ago *Punch* published a picture in which a grocer was explaining to a lady that, the tax having been put on sugar, she would observe that that article was no dearer in consequence. A correspondent informs us that the grocers of to-day in the West-end have equally cogent and logical arguments to explain why there should be 15 per cent. dearer in the last four days, like Messrs. Eno, Pears, and Holloway, than they have taken to passing pressing events into the service, which naturally enough it is the Egyptian expedition. The *Express* commends this new murder to the Ministry, and says they have not yet discovered a mode of detecting, punishing, or preventing the commission of such a criminal offence.

The *Dublin Express* describes the neighbourhood as a nest of assassins, the breeding ground of assassination. Undetected murder after undetected murder has been committed in that region, culminating in the present ghastly deed. It was in this district that Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs were murdered, and their corps borne along the common highway in daylight, thence rowed into the middle of the lake, and there sunk. The whole population are aiding and abetting of criminal deeds, either as active co-operators and sympathisers, or as passive and horrified cowards. The *Express* commends this new murder to the Ministry, and says they have not yet discovered a mode of detecting, punishing, or preventing the commission of such a criminal offence.

Captain Goodwin and three Madras sappers were fired upon this morning while surveying the Suez Canal.

Two companies of the 72d, and a half-company of sappers were,

in consequence, marched to a village near the spot where the shots were fired, and where it was believed the men were hidden. After a long search the village was found to be en-

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN,

BEFORE THE ENGAGEMENT.

The *Alexandria Correspondent* of the *Standard* telegraphed on Friday:—

The troops are now all on board ship. The Orient, with the Scots Fusilier Guards and the Duke of Connaught, will shortly go out of harbour, and will be followed by the rest of the transports. The start, however, will not be made until to-morrow morning. The secret of the General's ultimate intentions continues to be well kept. Many here are convinced that the announcement that a landing would take place at Aboukir Bay is only a blind, but opinions are greatly divided as to the probable destination. Some think that the disproof of these allegations never really undoes the effect of their wide dissemination.

Mr. Gray was, first and foremost, High Sheriff, responsible through the Sub-Sheriff for the proper custody of the jurors, responsible for the investigation and punishment of the Sub-Sheriff's conduct, if the Sub-Sheriff discharged his duty improperly; bound to listen to all the Sub-Sheriff had to say for himself on the other side; and, in short, charged, on his first duty, with the protection of the jurors from slanderous attacks, and charged, moreover, with the obligation to consult the court, if he had reason to think that these slanderous attacks had any truth in them. It is perfectly clear that Mr. Gray neglected this first duty altogether, that he thought only of his position as journalist, and not of his official duties at all—that he felt no jealousy for the reputation of the jurymen under his charge, no desire to take the advice of the court as to his own proper course in a position of great delicacy—and that, in a word, he grossly neglected his duty to the jurymen, in order to discharge what he might possibly have thought his duty to the public. This is the serious charge against him—to which, as we understand it, there is no answer. And this, we believe, justified Mr. Justice Lawson in making a peremptory example of his neglect of duty, whether the charges brought against the jury should prove to have a shadow of justification or not.

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THE TRAGEDY IN COUNTY GALWAY.

ANOTHER DEATH.

Further details of the murder of four persons near Cong (briefly reported by telegraph) show that the unfortunate man Joyce was dragged out and shot dead. His wife, mother, and daughter attempted to save him, but they met with the same fate, and the two sons, who were in the house, and who tell the story of the attack, were dangerously wounded. A message from Cong on Friday night says:—

Another crime has been committed in this disturbed district. During last night a party of men broke into the dwelling of a farmer, the Orient, and shot him. The Orient, with the Staff and Mounted Infantry, and the 60th Rifles and mounted infantry accompany the First Division. The Fleet will sail at noon under sealed orders. General Hamley, who commands the Second Division, went this afternoon to inspect the lines at Ramble. The ironclad train was sent out to fire a few shells to put the enemy on the qui vive. With this exception all has been quiet. Two seven-inch guns are being brought into position on the heights of Ramble near the forty-pounder battery.

During the whole day a great movement of troops has gone on between Alexandria and Ramble, as the Second Division has marched out to take the place vacated by the First. The Orient steamed outside the harbour at four o'clock. The Calabria, with the Staff, will probably not come out until to-morrow. The 60th Rifles and mounted infantry accompany the First Division. The Fleet will sail at noon under sealed orders. General Hamley, who commands the Second Division, went this afternoon to inspect the lines at Ramble. The ironclad train was sent out to fire a few shells to put the enemy on the qui vive. With this exception all has been quiet. Two seven-inch guns are being brought into position on the heights of Ramble near the forty-pounder battery.

9.25 P.M.

The Orient, Bequia, and Catalonia troopers are now lying off the lighthouse; more will come out later. The General in the Salamis will remain in harbour till to-morrow. The entire fleet will then steam down the coast. It is believed that the signal for starting will be given about ten o'clock. I am on board the Orient. This fine ship carries the force under Generals Alison and Evelyn Wood, the whole under the command of General Hamley. The Arabs and lower class of Europeans look on at the bustle and movement with amazement depicted on their countenances, unable to understand why troops who only the other day landed and marched to the front should now be brought back and re-embarked on board ship. The spectacle of to-morrow morning as the great ironclads steam with the fleet of troop ships steam along the coast will be magnificent indeed. The uncertainty which prevails as to our destination makes it difficult to give a clear account of what the General's intentions are. The Orient is the grandest ship afloat, and the Arabians and Egyptians are looking on with admiration at her. The Orient is the grandest ship afloat, and the Arabians and Egyptians are looking on with admiration at her.

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10.15 P.M

Galignani's Messenger.

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Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 20—21, 1882.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN EGYPT.

The Egyptian campaign has at length begun in earnest, though not in the precise manner announced with so much confidence on Saturday. Sir Garnet Wolseley has not bombarded Aboukir, does not intend to do so at present, and probably never had any intention of the kind. How the rumour got abroad is evidently a question of some interest at Alexandria, where it suggests a variety of subtle speculations upon the true method of concealing one's intentions from Orientals. Here, however, it has been generally understood that the Canal would be the English base of operations, and only the credit us were deceived by reports to the contrary. If the Porte was really anxious to begin military operations at the same time as ourselves, it has proved, not for the first time in its history, that delay is a double-edged weapon. No matter what willingness is now shown to accede to Lord Dufferin's demands, Sir Garnet Wolseley will probably strike a decisive blow before the Sultan is in a position to claim the honour of putting down his rebel subject. Yet it cannot be said that there has been any unseemly haste in our movements. It is clear upon a view since it was recognised that inference in Egypt in some form had become absolutely necessary, unless we were prepared calmly to witness the destruction of everything that it concerns us to maintain. Since that time matters have gone through a variety of phases, each calling more emphatically than its predecessor for energetic action. No one can calmly review the history of the disturbances which now demands a considerable effort for its suppression without coming to the conclusion that a fracture of the vigour and decision we are now displaying would have sufficed at the beginning of the year to put an end to Arabi's intolerable pretensions. It is, however, satisfactory to know that, driven at last to vindicate our honour and our interests, we are acting in a thorough-going and effective manner. We have sent out a leader of tried and approved ability, with an army representing all that is best in the resources of our wide empire, and supported by a magnificent fleet. Our action has had the incidental advantage of showing to others and—which is, perhaps, not less valuable—to ourselves, the reserve of power upon which we can draw. It has shown that, notwithstanding the rhetorical objections urged with so much vigour and persistence, our short service system gives us a reserve upon which we can rely, and an army which may be trusted to maintain its ancient reputation. It has done more than this. It has proved that, now as of old, it only needs the prospect of fighting to bring forward volunteers from the militia by thousands; and that apart from the immense warlike populations directly under our control in India, the native princes are eager to furnish contingents of trained men to fight under the Imperial standards.—Times.

The Standard says:—When Arabi saw that the British Fleet had left the bay, a suspicion as to its destination may have entered his mind, and in that case his whole force may already be in rapid retreat. This important point General Hamley will probably clear up in a few hours. His object will be not to risk a great loss of life in storming lines which must shortly be evacuated, but to keep the enemy there until Sir Garnet Wolseley can get between them and Cairo. Arabi has all the rolling stock of the railways at his command, and can, if allowed to carry out his operations unmolested, transmute the whole of his forces in twenty-four hours past the junction threatened by Sir Garnet Wolseley's bold movement. He would, of course, have to sacrifice his heavy guns and baggage, but he would succeed in carrying off his army. It is important that General Hamley should, by pushing forward his re-inaissance in force, continue to keep touch with Arabi's troops. The position as a mere situation in the great game of military strategy is one of exceeding interest. Much depends upon apparently trivial circumstances; the luck which in the Kriegspiel game is represented by the casting of dice is an element against which no skill can guard. If a telegraph operator at either Kantara, Port Said, or Ismailia had time to flash a message away that the British had seized the place, Arabi will take the alarm. The carelessness of an officer at the railway station near Ismailia may allow some engines and trucks to fall into our hands, and this would immensely facilitate our operations. On the other hand, the grounding of a transpor in the Canal might arrest the whole traffic. So far, Sir Garnet Wolseley appears to have played the game exceedingly well. Military men will be little surprised that he did not bombard the Aboukir Forts on Sunday, if only at a distance, as this would have lulled suspicion of his real intention, and the delusion would have been heightened had some of the transports in Alexandria Harbour been ordered to come out on Saturday night to take the place of those who left for Port Said. Could it have been managed—and money will do nearly anything—the blowing up of a railway bridge behind Arabi would have been of immense service. The Bedouins are all purchaseable, and indeed half a dozen men who knew the country and language well could have carried out such a plan. Beyond Lake Mareotis the whole region is sparsely inhabited, and the risk would not have been proportionate to the enormous advantage which would arise from the successful execution of the enterprise. As the matter stands it is a question of time. If Arabi retires at once he may reach Cairo long before we can intercept him, and the interest of the situation lies for the moment rather at Ramleh than at Ismailia. General Hamley's great object will be to detain a large number of Arabi's troops before him and to prevent him from withdrawing quietly, with all his artillery and munitions of war. It is singular that this General did not push further forward his reconnaissance in force on Sunday, in order to ascertain with certainty whether any raw body of troops is still before him, and it will be still more singular if he does not take such a step. It will be an important point to succeed, without striking a blow, in compelling Arabi to evacuate the position which he fortified with so much labour; but such a gain would be almost neutralised were he permitted to withdraw his Army and guns entirely unmolested by the considerable force with which General Hamley is facing him.

THE NECESSITY FOR PROMPT ACTION IN EGYPT.

The promptitude with which Sir Garnet Wolseley has opened the campaign is, from more than one point of view, to be commended. It is in a political, no less than in a military sense, judicious. As regards the strategic side of the question, there can be no doubt of the expediency of striking the first blow at the earliest opportunity of doing so with unmistakable effect. No purpose would be served by reconnoissances which lead to nothing, and by manoeuvres which, however successful in the technical sense, inflict no serious damage upon the enemy. On the contrary, these movements, when directed against an enemy too ignorant to comprehend their objects or appreciate their results, are but too likely to engender in him a mistaken but nevertheless serviceable confidence in his own strength and resisting power, and thereby to increase the subsequent difficulty of subduing him. For these reasons we applauded the determination of the British commander to postpone action until he could act decisively; but of course it is no less important, especially in dealing with an easily impulsive Oriental people, to interpose not an hour's unnecessary delay. When the arm has once been raised the sooner the blow falls the better, and even a short interval of causeless hesitation might have to be dearly paid for later on. Nothing is more likely to overawe and demoralise Arabi's forces than rapidity of movement and vigour of attack at the outset, just as nothing would be so likely to embolden and steady them as the display of the opposite qualities. But the necessity of prompt action is, as we have said, impressed upon us by political no less than military considerations. No definite arrangement has as yet resulted from our negotiations with the Porte, and it is extremely uncertain whether any such arrangement will ever be concluded at all. Even if the Sultan knows his own mind on the subject of Turkish intervention, it may be doubted whether the knowledge is shared with him by any one else; and about the only thing which can be assumed with confidence is that the Ottoman Government would like if they could to delay as long as possible before committing themselves to any precise understanding on the point. It is however, as much to our interest to expedite a decision of the question as it is, or is considered to be, to the interest of Turkey to postpone it; and there is no more effectual means of quickening the halting foot of Ottoman diplomacy than by the speedy creation of "accomplished facts." The Turks, with all their exasperating slowness in negotiation, are as quick as any other people to recognise a state of urgency brought about by actual events; as was shown, indeed, by the alacrity, not to say precipitancy, with which they hurried into the Conference after the bombardment of Alexandria. And one decisive blow dealt at Arabi will be pretty sure to produce ten times more effect upon them than all the remonstrances of Lord Dufferin. Our own opinion is that the co-operation of Turkey in our Egyptian work is in itself by no means a very probable contingency. We incline to believe that the Turks will not go to Egypt unless their hands are free; and it is our business to see that their hands are tied too tightly to admit of their every mischief. To this end, we have every reason to think, will be effected by the stipulations on which our ambassador is insisting at Constantinople, and it only remains to convince those who are diplomatic acts in alone, the interchange of note and rejoinder, might have "stretched out to the crack of doom." But when the voice of our artillery makes itself heard above the wrangling of diplomats at Constantinople the situation is at once altered. The Porte must forthwith perceive that by further perseverance in its favourite arts of procrastination it will merely be playing our game; and that the longer Turkey hesitates to accept the only terms on which we can permit her to join in our work in Egypt the stronger becomes the probability that events will exclude her from any share in that work whatever. We are not, of course, prepared to say that the terms upon which we are insisting are such as the Sultan could, with due regard to his own interests, accept. They were not laid down with a view to the exigencies of his position, but to the requirements of our own; and it may well be that the respective interests of the Power claiming suzerainty over Egypt, and of the Power which is compelled to insist, for the security of its Eastern Empire, on maintaining a practical supremacy in that country are irreconcileable. If two men ride on horseback one must ride behind, but riding behind may be so distasteful to one of them as to justify him in declining the mount, and unless he can unhorse the other this may be the only dignified course for him to take. It is very desirable, however, that as regards the future action of Turkey in the Egyptian difficulty this point should be at once ascertained, and Sir Garnet Wolseley's movement may be

trusted to bring the question to a speedy issue. If the Turks are willing to subscribe to a subsidiary, or even perhaps a merely ornamental part in the restoration of order in Egypt, well and good. They will then see the necessity of signifying their assent at once, lest even this part be not left open much longer to them. If, on the other hand, they are invincibly reluctant to enter Egypt except upon their own terms of co-operation, they will understand from what is now passing that their attempt to impose those terms is a hopeless one, and that we are determined to do the work alone.—Observer.

MADAME DE LESSEPS AND THE OBSERVER.

The following letter has been addressed by Madame de Lesseps to the editor of the Observer:—

Monsieur—

Des journaux Français ont fait une traduction d'un article de votre journal où vous trouvez M. de Lesseps gênant dans vos actes de mauvaise foi, et où vous conseillez aux autorités Anglaises de l'embarquer à bord d'un steamer en partie pour Marseille. Eh bien je vous engager à aller vous-mêmes mettre en évidence ce que vous dites. J'ajouterais que quoique étant née dans un pays Anglais je fous avec pieds avec mépris cette nationalité en face d'un pays qui cherche des moyens déshonnêtes à s'emparer de ce qui ne lui appartient pas. Recevez, monsieur, l'assurance de la considération qui vous est due.

14th Aout, 1882. COMTESSE DE LESSEPS.

Je donne communication de ma lettre aux journaux Français et Américains.

The Observer, commenting on the foregoing letter, says:—It is impossible not to respect the conjugal affection which has dictated this effusion, whatever our opinion may be as to its logic. We are glad, however, that this reply should give us the opportunity of removing the impression—if it exists elsewhere than in Madame de Lesseps's imagination, that in another country she is to be at Aboukir, and who argue that the instructions would equally apply to a landing at Ismailia or at any other point. As, however, the problem is now so near solution, it is not worth while to enter into the various arguments and speculations. Whatever may take place afterwards, there can be no doubt that we shall be in Aboukir Bay this afternoon, and the bombardment will probably commence forthwith. The Duke of Connaught is at the present moment in Alexandria, investigating the different regiments of his brigade, and all the seven-inch guns opened from Kindji Osman, our troops slowly retired, without casualties. The Ramleh 10-pounds fired a few parting rounds, and the officers are seeing that the men are all prepared for the serious work before them. On board the Orient we are exceedingly comfortable, the arrangements are excellent, and from General Willis and the Duke downwar all express their highest satisfaction with the manner in which we are cared for. The staff officers have a busy time of it, and Colonel Gillespie, the adjutant-general of our division, is incessantly engaged in perfecting the arrangements. It is an anxious time for all, and it will be a relief when the work really begins. But the greatest confidence exists that we only require to get well at the enemy to finish the campaign at a blow.

11.55 A.M.
The men-of-war have sent down topmasts, and the Nordenfeldts are all in the tops ready for action. The troops are on the move. The huge Euphrates with the Nile River on board, and the 4th and 5th of the 3rd Division, Sir Garnet Wolseley is still inside the harbour, but he will come out in the Salamis, and overtake us.

Noon.

The screw has begun to turn; the whole is under weigh for Aboukir Bay.

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, 8 P.M.
This morning the enemy displayed much activity opposite to our lines at Ramleh. Not only were great numbers labouring at the earthworks, but several parties ventured down the railway embankment within rifle shot. Upon a couple of volleys being fired they fell back. Sir Evelyn Wood, on going out to outlying pickets, was fired upon, and the enemy altogether showed more daring and confidence than usual, relying, perhaps, on the knowledge that a considerable portion of our force was embarked on board ship. It was, therefore, determined to order a small reconnaissance, both to occupy the enemy and to discover the strength of the position on the Egyptian right. Accordingly a wing of the 4th started at half-past three from a point well advanced, and the 70th simultaneously advanced along both sides of the Canal. When they reached the clump of palm trees which forms the advanced post, and which has been the scene of several skirmishes, the companies on the left side of the Canal extended in skirmishing order across those on the right, moving forward under cover of the embankment. A few shots by some marksmen sent forward by Sir Evelyn Wood forced the enemy's soldiers to fall back precipitately, but a sharp fire broke out from the ditches in front of a field of maize on our left, and showed that a considerable force of the enemy were lying there. As usual, however, even when under cover, they fired wildly and high, and the rain of bullets whistled innocuously over the heads of the men who were lying down on the sand, keeping up a cool and steady fire, and slowly creeping forward.

At half-past four the Egyptians opened fire with their batteries at the bend of the canal, there being engaged, as far as we could see, two rocket tubes, and several nine-pounds and eighteen-pounds. Their practice was decidedly better than it has hitherto been, and many of the shells fell unpleasantly close, either in the heat of the combat between the lines of men on both sides. For half an hour the Egyptians kept an incessant cannonade and musketry fire. It was difficult to estimate their numbers as they never showed out of cover, but probably about a battalion occupied the left of the embankment, and two companies were advanced towards us through the clumps of trees. Their fire having so far proved ineffective, a big 64-pounder and a 4-ton gun opened fire upon us from their centre at Kindji Osman, and a large body of cavalry and three battalions of infantry extended from beyond the embankment upon the sands on our left. General Wood accordingly ordered the troops to fall back slowly for about a hundred yards, which was done in the most perfect order, although the great majority of the young troops were now for the first time under fire.

Just at this moment a welcome relief was afforded by the Ramleh battery opening fire, and a few minutes later the ironclad train steamed up on our right front. Goliath, a well-placed shot from the 100-pounder falling into the enemy's position facing our right, whence aalling fire has been kept up, the attention of his artillery was speedily diverted from us. Meanwhile, the 4th men encircled within the palm trees on the left, and from the windows of a farmhouse on the right of the canal in which I had taken up my position, effectively checked any attempt of the enemy's cavalry to charge down upon us. As the central Egyptian battery was now directing its attention to the train, and one shell pitched on the line only a few yards in front of the trucks, orders were given for a gradual retreat, and the infantry and the train fell back, the objects of the expedition having been fully carried out, and the enemy forced to disclose his strength and the position of his batteries.

The enemy's cavalry preserved its threatening attitude, but a few shells from Ramleh soon persuaded them to retire. Our casualties were happily only wounded, but this is ascribable rather to the good handling of the troops in extended order on the left, and the shelter which the men found on the right than to the bad practice of the enemy, for although their infantry fired high, as usual, their art-

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE RECONNOISSANCES AT RAMLEH.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEET.

The Standard has received the following despatches from its correspondents with the British forces:—

On Board the "Orient."

SATURDAY, 10.30 A.M.

Twenty-five large vessels, iron-clads and troop ships, are now lying in three lines outside Alexandria Harbour. The weather is fine, but there is a long, quiet, regular swell setting in, and upon this the ships are rolling, not to any unpleasant extent, but to a degree which will somewhat interfere with accurate shooting. The ships have all their cables hove short, steam is up, and their anchors can be tripped in a minute or two, so that when the signal is given at twelve o'clock for weighing anchors, there will be no delay in making the start. All the ships save the iron-clads are crowded with troops, and every soul on board is longing for the signal for action. Every vessel has her station told off, and each is posted up a long order giving directions regarding the landing. The following extracts are interesting as showing the arrangements as to debarkation:—*"We're off to disbandment, the men are to eat a good meat meal. They will each carry in their haversacks a day and a half's rations, and will take 100 rounds of ammunition per man. Each battalion carries two hundred spades of the Wallace pattern. The men will carry their valises in their hands. These will be deposited upon the beach under a guard. Besides the provisions carried by the men, two days' rations will be carried by the regimental transport; the commissariat will take a further supply. All heavy kits will be left on board the ships, which will form the base of operations. Speculations regarding the ultimate destination of the force continue to be the sole topic of conversation. Even now there are many who doubt that the landing is to be at Aboukir, and who argue that the instructions would equally apply to a landing at Ismailia or at any other point. As, however, the problem is now so near solution, it is not worth while to enter into the various arguments and speculations. Whatever may take place afterwards, there can be no doubt that we shall be in Aboukir Bay this afternoon, and the bombardment will probably commence forthwith. The Duke of Connaught is at the present moment in Alexandria, investigating the different regiments of his brigade, and all the seven-inch guns opened from Kindji Osman, our troops slowly retired, without casualties. The Ramleh 10-pounds fired a few parting rounds, and the officers are seeing that the men are all prepared for the serious work before them. On board the Orient we are exceedingly comfortable, the arrangements are excellent, and from General Willis and the Duke downwar all express their highest satisfaction with the manner in which we are cared for. The staff officers have a busy time of it, and Colonel Gillespie, the adjutant-general of our division, is incessantly engaged in perfecting the arrangements. It is an anxious time for all, and it will be a relief when the work really begins. But the greatest confidence exists that we only require to get well at the enemy to finish the campaign at a blow.*

11.55 A.M.

The General has expressed his satisfaction at the behaviour of the young troops yesterday. Although for the time being under fire, and exposed to the fire of a greatly superior infantry force supported by artillery, with a large force of cavalry in a menacing position they remained perfectly cool, and fired steadily and without haste. The 43rd (Black Watch) and 74th (Highland Brigade) completed the Highland Brigade. The sealed orders of the Second Division were opened at five o'clock this morning; the contents have so far been kept an absolute secret. No sound of firing from Aboukir has yet been heard. The 79th were under orders to be in readiness for a demonstration at daybreak, but this was countermanded. The enemy were quiet last night and this morning.

9.00 A.M.

This afternoon another demonstration was made in the same direction as that of yesterday, but although on a much larger scale it did not develop into so interesting a skirmish. At half-past four General Wood pushed forward the 49th and 39th to disbandment. At the point we reached yesterday on the embankment of the Canal, the Cameron and Gordon Highlanders, the 79th and 75th simultaneously advanced on the left a mile and a half from the Schutz Station, the terminus of the Ramleh Railway. The advance was supported by two field pieces. The enemy again deployed his cavalry between the Canal and the Lake, falling back as the Highlanders advanced. The sealed orders of the Second Division were opened at five o'clock this morning; the contents have so far been kept an absolute secret. No sound of firing from Aboukir has yet been heard. The 79th were under orders to be in readiness for a demonstration at daybreak, but this was countermanded. The enemy were quiet last night and this morning.

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Great-Britain.

London, August 20—21, 1882.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN EGYPT.

The Egyptian campaign has at length begun, though not in the precise manner anticipated with so much alarm. On Saturday, Sir Garnet Wolseley has not bombarded Alexandria, does not intend to do so at present, and probably never had any intention of the kind. How the masterful general is evidently a question of some interest at Alexandria, where it suggests a variety of subtle speculations upon the true method of carrying out his intentions from Orientals. However, it has been generally understood that the Canal would be the English base of operations, and only the credulous were deceived by reports to the contrary. If the Porte was really anxious to begin military operations at the same time as ourselves, it has proved, not for the first time in its history, that today is a double-edged weapon. No matter what willingness may now shew to accede to Lord Dufferin's demands, Sir Garnet Wolseley will probably strike a decisive blow before the Sultan is in a position to claim the honour of putting down his rebellious. Yet it cannot be said that there has been any seriously hostile in our movements. It is clear upon a year since it was recognised that independence is Egypt is now far off had become absolutely necessary, unless we were prepared to delay to witness the destruction of everything that it endangers us to sustain. Since that time matters have gone through a variety of phases, each calling more emphatically than its predecessor for energetic action. No one can easily review the history of the disturbance which now demands a considerable effort for its suppression without coming to the conclusion that a fraction of the vigorous and decided we are now displaying would have sufficed at the beginning of the year to put an end to Arabi's infernal pretensions. It is, however, satisfactory to know that, driven at last to vindicate our honour and our interests, we are acting in a straightforward and effective manner. We have sent out a leader of tried and approved ability, with an army representing all that is best in the resources of our wide empire, and supported by a magnificent fleet. Our army has had the incidental advantage of showing to others and—which is, perhaps, not less valuable—to ourselves, the source of power upon which we can draw. It has shown that, notwithstanding the theoretical objections urged with so much vigour and persistence, our short-service system gives us a reserve upon which we can rely, and an army which may be trusted to sustain its ancient reputation. It has proved that, notwithstanding the theoretical objections urged with so much vigour and persistence, our short-service system gives us a reserve upon which we can rely, and an army which may be trusted to sustain its ancient reputation. It has proved that, notwithstanding the theoretical objections urged with so much vigour and persistence, our short-service system gives us a reserve upon which we can rely, and an army which may be trusted to sustain its ancient reputation.

General Fawcett was pressed last Thursday, and Mr. Palmer Leigh—a venturist who has deservedly won favour in London concert rooms—made a fairly successful debut at the session here of the opera. Although universally anxious on such an occasion, he sang in unusually tuneful style, and his delivery of "Hail, thou dwelling place and lady," ("Salve Diante") met the applause it elicited. The Italian Marguerite was impersonated by Miss Rose Harriet with brilliant success. The Royal Opera House, and other musical societies of the highest rank, and on Tuesday last he proved himself an ornithological conductor of remarkable merit.

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LONDON, AUGUST 22—23, 1882.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S PLANS.

Doings respecting the destination of the Indian brigades will distract many minds until the General's plans become manifest. No one can know his intentions except himself and his confidants, yet it is possible to reason out the problem and even reach a conclusion based on geographical facts and military principles. We have ventured to think that the greater part of the Indian troops will join Sir Garnet at Ismailia, because it is desirable in warfare to act with well-knit masses, and because the road thence to Cairo is the shortest, best, and most likely to be prolific in good results. There is no valid reason for following the desert track when a far more available route is open. It has been frequently traversed by troops of all arms. In 1798 General Bon was sent to Suez from Cairo with a brigade of infantry and two guns, and, supplying himself with water carried on camels, he covered the distance in four or five days. General Bonaparte, with an escort, also travelled to Suez and back without inconvenience, and Sir David Baird led his division by a similar route to the port on the Red Sea. Therefore, the transit is practicable; but it is neither necessary nor desirable to perform the operation now, because an easier and sure road is available. The supposition has even been made that the Indian corps will land at Kosseir and march on the Upper Nile, because apparently that line was adopted in 1801, and had been traversed by General Desaix from the Upper Nile. But the reasons why Sir David Baird landed at Kosseir were that Suez was in French hands, that his best remaining way to the Nile was on that road, and that he marched through and into a friendly country, whence, by descending the river in boats, he might, had he arrived in time, have placed General Belliard, who held Cairo, between two fires. Not one of these political and military considerations applies to present circumstances. Suez, for example, is now an English garrison. The great Canal, which has totally changed the strategic features of Egypt, exists, and has been put to excellent use. There are both land and water routes from Suez to the best line of advance on Cairo. The various waterways and railroads have practically effaced the desert as a line of operation which would never be used except under the compulsion of necessity. Whether Upper Egypt is or is not a friendly country no one can say with certainty and it would assuredly be most imprudent to place a small force so remote from support and having no line of retreat or communication save the desert. On these grounds we shall continue to believe that no attempt will be made to push troops through the desert from any point on the coast; and, until the contrary is proved by events, we shall hold that the Indian troops will by some mode, probably by water, effect a junction with the British division at or near Ismailia.

Collected there, the entire army will be able to start forward in a direction which will bring them most rapidly to the decisive points, and their operative force will be all the stronger because it will be exerted as a military unit. A few days, however, will determine how Sir Garnet intends to proceed, and by what methods and devices he will conduct his campaign. It is satisfactory to learn that the military authorities have severed the electric wire connecting Cairo with Constantinople, as that stroke will arrest the flow of information, stop intrigue, and discourage the adversary. Half-measures are often fatal in war, which, to be successful, must be conducted by daring as well as judgment.

—*Daily Telegraph.*

ENGLAND AND HER CONTINENTAL CRITICS.

It is noteworthy that no respectable or responsible organ of Continental opinion attempts seriously to charge England with violence or bad faith. We say seriously, because there is of course much comment which is simply ill-humour, and a mere expansion of M. de Lesseps' malediction upon us. Even M. de Lesseps, judiciously handled by Sir Garnet Wolseley, who seems equally skillful in diplomacy and in war, has changed his tone. The feeling of the journals in question is perfectly natural, and the same thing will recur as long as national jealousy exists, which is likely to be a long time. But it rests upon no basis of argument, and indeed could not possibly find any such basis to rest upon after the elaborate and it may be excessive delay to take decided action which has occurred. That delay has in fact constituted England the mandatory of Europe (in so far as Europe has any business to give a mandate in such a matter) as decisively as the solemn decision of any Conference or Congress could do. This is the diplomatic strength of the present position—a strength which may or may not involve corresponding weakness, but which is in itself very considerable. A nation which has been so long suffering as England has been in this matter acquires a very strong right not to be interfered with when she does act, and at the same time gives a very strong guarantee that she is not likely to abuse the advantages of acting. The "thievery," the "haughty contempt" for international rules, "the violence," the "Machiavellism," and so forth, of which we hear from some irate continental critics, may of course be perpetual characteristics of the perfidious British

nation, but it certainly does not appear so by this particular story. Nor, it may be added, has the conduct of the war hitherto given the least countenance to any such charges. We have seized no private property, levied no contributions, forcibly enlisted no soldiers or workmen, availed ourselves in no single respect of the fact that we are acting with and for the lawful ruler of a country where lawful rule gives an extraordinary command over personal property and freedom. It is not difficult to imagine what would have been the conduct of French and German invaders if the Canal pilots had refused to act, and the dock labourers to work, as was the case at Port Said the other day. The pilots would have been politely conducted to the bridges with a revolver at each man's ear, and the labourers would have been persuaded into the coal wharves by a company or two of infantry. We do things differently, and in doing so we act in perfect conformity with the general line of conduct hitherto pursued. Whatever may or may not be predicted of that course, high-handedness is certainly not chargeable on any act of it, with the singular and disputable exception of the bombardment of Alexandria, which fails to be considered by itself.

Probably the worst thing that can be said of the whole line of policy pursued is that it made bombardment unavoidable. But, on the other hand, it cleared England completely from the charge of wantonly rushing into a looting expedition for our own individual benefit, of neglecting the interests and rights of Europe, and of setting the European concert at nought. We act in Egypt by a European consent, if only one of silence, after repeated opportunities and invitations have been given for speech. This is and must be admitted by all serious writers and all serious politicians who have given their subject the benefit of intelligent and instructed thought. —*Daily News.*

CETEWAYO AND THE TEMPERANCE DEPUTATION.

It was not to attack the British licensed victuallers that the deputation from the League wended its way to Melbury-road on Tuesday afternoon. It was to carry the temperance campaign amongst the African aborigines, who are known to be particularly fond of "firewater," and who conduct themselves with truly outrageous vivacity when under its influence. Of the objects of the deputation we wish to speak with the greatest respect. Competent observers have again and again testified to the fatal effects which almost invariably follow the introduction of alcohol amongst the native races of Asia, Africa, and America. No sooner do uncivilised tribes acquire a liking for ardent spirits than they become boozed drunkards. Every influence, therefore, tending in an opposite direction deserves the support of all well-wishers to the temperance cause; and it was an influence of this sort which Tuesday's deputation sought to bring to bear upon the Zulu Monarch. They accordingly deserved a better reception than they received. The King appointed a time for them to come, and they arrived to the minute. But his Majesty was engaged in having his portrait painted, "by order of the Queen," and he would not disturb the sitting though teetotalism itself had been in the scale. In vain the deputation pleaded for ten minutes in which to make their statement; the Zulu potentate was filled with the idea that "his mother, the Queen," wanted his portrait with a despatch which would make delay disreputable, and possibly dangerous. "It is," he declared, "as urgent as a matter of life and death," and consequently the temperance advocates, in a very crestfallen condition, could only return to the offices of the League, there to meditate disconsolately upon the greater attractiveness of art over morals to the blunted perceptions of a savage monarch. They had the satisfaction of learning at second-hand, however, that the Zulu nation are not drinkers of spirits, and with the exception of their own beer—and that is harmless—they are a most abstemious people." The chairman of the League also had the honour of presenting copies of the *British Workman* and the *Band of Hope Review* to the King's *factotum* for presentation to his Majesty, who, it appears, is "glad to accept anything presented to him." We hope that Cetewayo will see his way to the purchase of a million or so copies of those useful publications for distribution amongst his subjects, by whom their pictures are certain to be appreciated. For the rest, it cannot be said that Tuesday's performance of the National Temperance League was a success. It may, however, have one good effect. There are undoubtedly a great many fussy people, unconnected with the temperance cause, who like to air their crotchetts by interviewing distinguished persons. With the fate of Tuesday's deputation before their eyes, they will doubtless think twice before they try to interview Cetewayo. —*Morning Post.*

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE CANAL.

The shrill protests of M. de Lesseps serve only to bring into more striking relief the acquiescence of Europe in the British occupation of the Canal. That the sensitive Frenchman who constructed the Canal should wince and cry out when he sees the English transports landing an invading army at Ismailia, and English sailors in possession of both sides of the great waterway, is only natural. —

No need Englishmen marvel that he should deem it accurate to declare that our "piratical" action against the neutrality of the Canal is becoming more and more violent." The wonder is not that M. de Lesseps should telegraph such messages to his wife, but that the French Government should acquiesce passively in our action. To allay French susceptibilities it was originally proposed that France should be specially charged with the protection of the Canal. That project fell through, owing to the opposition of the Chamber, and England was left with a fresh hand to act on a clear board as the necessities of the campaign dictated. According to a despatch in the *Temps*, the French Consul at Ismailia on Tuesday last, "having first instructions was promptly told that he must leave the English to themselves and raise no protest." Another report adds that the French Government has seen fit to address an official communication to M. de Lesseps inviting him to act with the greatest prudence and to observe extreme circumspection in his language in future. The story may be false, for it does not matter to us what M. de Lesseps says now that he has placed it beyond his power to do any serious mischief in Egypt, but that such a report should have gained credence is a very satisfactory illustration of the extent to which our action on the Canal is regarded as natural and inevitable even in quarters where it was certain to have excited the greatest irritation. —

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

The block in the Canal caused by the grounding of the *Catalonia* has caused a delay which may be important. Sir Garnet Wolseley reports to the Secretary of State for War that the troops are landing "as fast as possible," which being read between the lines signifies not so fast as could be wished. Our correspondents explained that the transports had to be warped past the stranded ship, and it is fortunate that she is only fixed in the shallower water near the side instead of sunk in the centre. The delay has caused some natural discomfort to the troops, and especially to the horses, which always suffer severely from heat and deprivation of fresh air, but the arrangements on board English transports are so lavish in space for men and animals that no serious evil is to be anticipated. Ismailia is in our hands and safe, by this time, from attack. The junction at Nefiche forms our outpost in the direction of Tel-el-Kebir, where the Egyptians appear to be in some force with entrenchments, and, as usual, a numerous artillery. One railway train is in our hands, but, as Sir Garnet Wolseley explains, without an engine, and, therefore, of no use until means of drawing it can be discerned. But trains would be of little use at present, so long as the line is held by Arabi's army at Tel-el-Kebir, or more probably in advance of that station nearer to Nefiche. Troops marching from Ismailia to Cairo would naturally move in the neighbourhood of the Fresh-water Canal, and would first arrive at the position of Tel-el-Mahuta, where there is a fair outpost position for a resisting enemy. Another position which ought to be disputed is at Ras-el-Wady, near Lake Massanah. Tel-el-Kebir itself is a village surrounded by a fertile tract of country, excellent for quartering troops, but not offering such military features as would cause its selection for defence. As the troops advance they will be in the midst of that land of Goshen famous in Scripture history. The old canal which rendered it proverbial for its fertility exists no longer, and has left but faint traces. The advent of an industrious population is even now required to derive full advantage from the new one. Whether Arabi decides to hold his ground in this district or not, he will probably cut or dam the canal in order to deprive the troops of fresh water. The *Egyptian*, and two hundred Highlanders attacked and carried the position held by the enemy with great dash and gallantry. The Egyptians fought fairly, but their shooting was so bad that we had only two men wounded. At Scaraepum itself the enemy fled on the approach of the troops. Four gunboats have been despatched in that direction, and to-day firing has been heard, it is supposed at the enemy's troops escaping across the desert. It is a most significant and important piece of news that three officers of Arabi's army delivered themselves up at our outposts yesterday, and seven more came in to-day, including the Staff on this side. They allege that many more officers, and also men, are to be sent to come in, but we are afraid to do so owing to Arabi propagating reports that the English shot everybody who fell into their hands. With the exception in the delay in the arrival of the troops, all the arrangements for the occupation of the Canal have been admirably carried out. When our people secured the telegraph office, they sent bugle messages everywhere, and said that 5,000 English troops had already landed, thus preventing an attack by the enemy on the weak party of Marines holding the town. As usual the Navy came well to the front in the prompt manner in which the stations on the Canal were occupied and garrisoned. Today Lieutenant Cave, of the *Alexandra*, has posted Blue Jackets at various points between this place and Kantara. The entire expedition is now here. Besides the Royal Engineers and the 60th, 50th, 40th, and 30th Regiments, the Household Cavalry and the Royal Fusiliers, the Royal Marine Light Infantry, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Marine Light Infantry at Gosport, arrived at Osborne yesterday. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Horatio Storck, the Hon. Evelyn Paget, General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., Colonel Mawbey, Colonel Bennett, and the Master of the Household. The Queen walked this morning.

Troops was seen approaching. A shot was fired from the 25-ton gun sighted at four thousand yards. The shot struck the train plumb in the centre and overturned it. The train still remains there. During the night the gun fired incendiary shells over the town to deter the enemies who might be approaching. No alarm, however, took place. This morning the General arrived with the Marines, 60th, and 46th. At first the Canal authorities refused all assistance, but Admiral Seymour, who also arrived this morning, saw M. de Lesseps at once and smoothed matters. Everything is now at our disposal. Arabi himself was here three days since, and dined with M. de Lesseps. M. de Lesseps now says that the English are his best friends, and that he is delighted to see them here. The General this evening reconnoitred the enemy's camp about seven miles from here. A few shots were fired. Three thousand Egyptians are reported as being near Scaraepum. The General has issued an order to the troops hoping that all will do their duty to preserve order. He points out that the only punishment now available is death. A proclamation has been issued saying that the only object of the troops is to restore the Khedive's authority. The population here are gathered watching the landing of the troops. Their aspect is far from cordial. The landing of the troops will continue all night. Sir Garnet Wolseley himself is superintending the operation. The Scots Fusiliers and the Marines are encamped under a grove of trees on the Fresh Water Canal; the Rifles are in the town. Lake Timsal is crowded with shipping. The *Bavarian* and the Grenadier Guards is just coming in. This leaves eight transports still to arrive. In occupying Chalouf the Highlanders had an engagement with the enemy. Our loss was two men drowned and two wounded. We captured two of the enemy's guns, and killed nearly two hundred of the Egyptians. It is reported that Arabi's troops are still at Tel-el-Kebir, where they are said to be strongly entrenched and to mean fighting.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The affair on Sunday morning at Chalouf, near Scaraepum, was a very creditable one. The naval brigade, under Captain Hastings, of the *Euryalus*, and two hundred Highlanders attacked and carried the position held by the enemy with great dash and gallantry. The Egyptians fought fairly, but their shooting was so bad that we had only two men wounded. At Scaraepum itself the enemy fled on the approach of the troops. Four gunboats have been despatched in that direction, and to-day firing has been heard, it is supposed at the enemy's troops escaping across the desert. It is a most significant and important piece of news that three officers of Arabi's army delivered themselves up at our outposts yesterday, and seven more came in to-day, including the Staff on this side. They allege that many more officers, and also men, are to be sent to come in, but we are afraid to do so owing to Arabi propagating reports that the English shot everybody who fell into their hands. With the exception in the delay in the arrival of the troops, all the arrangements for the occupation of the Canal have been admirably carried out. Today Lieutenant Cave, of the *Alexandra*, has posted Blue Jackets at various points between this place and Kantara. The entire expedition is now here. Besides the Royal Engineers and the 60th, 50th, 40th, and 30th Regiments, the Household Cavalry and the Royal Marine Light Infantry, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Marine Light Infantry at Gosport, arrived at Osborne yesterday. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Horatio Storck, the Hon. Evelyn Paget, General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., Colonel Mawbey, Colonel Bennett, and the Master of the Household. The Queen walked this morning.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville left their residence in Charles-street, Berkley-square, on Monday last, for Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.

The Earl and Countess of St. Germans have left Grosvenor-gardens for Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall.

The Earl and Countess of Clancarty have left Hill-street, Berkley-street, for Homburg, where they are staying several weeks.

Earl Fortescue has left town for Castle Hill, Molton, Devon.

The Countess of Egmont left Norfolk House, Epsom, on Monday, to join her husband in Scotland.

Count and Countess Francis Lutwitz have left Cowes on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Luttrell at Dunster Castle.

The Lord Chancellor arrived at Blackmoor, his seat at Selborne, Hants, from a short visit to the Rev. Mr. Palmer on Tuesday. Lady Selborne and family are staying at Blackmoor since leaving town.

Lord and Lady Saltoun and the Hon. Alexander Fraser have left town for Philorth, Aberdeenshire, for the autumn.

Lord Carlingford arrived at The Priory, Chevington, Hennipon, on Monday evening, for a few days.

Lady Bolsover has arrived at Welbeck, Notts, from Homburg.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, M.P., and Lady Lucy Hicks Beach have left town for Williamstrip Park, Fairford, Gloucestershire.

The Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, Bart., G.C.B., has just lost his daughter, Florence Jane, wife of Captain Maxwell Fox, R.N., who died at Biarritz on Thursday last. The deceased lady was Sir Andrew's eldest daughter by his first wife, Frances Katherine, daughter of the late Very Rev. Edward Mallish, Dean of Hereford, and married in May, 1865, Captain Maxwell Fox, R.N., of Anagnathone, King's County.

Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, landed at Weymouth on Tuesday afternoon.

The Mayor of Weymouth welcomed him.

In reply, said he was obliged to leave the yacht on account of the weather being so ungenial.

Accompanied by Lord Wolverton, whose guest he had been on board the *Palatine*, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone spent the day at Iwerne Minster, where Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are staying for a short time.

Sir Stamford and Lady Northcote left the *Bath* Hotel, Bournemouth, for Weymouth on Tuesday, travelling by road. They intend proceeding to The Pynes at Exeter.

During his stay in Bournemouth Sir Stamford occupied the rooms which were used by the late Earl of Beaconsfield when he visited Bournemouth during a severe illness some few years ago.

Mr. Guildford Onslow, formerly M.P. for Guildford, died on Sunday last, at his residence, The Grove, Ropley, after a long illness.

The deceased gentleman was well known for his advocacy of the Tichborne claimant, in whose cause he is said to have spent nearly £15,000. Mr. Onslow, who was in his 60th year, was first elected for Guildford in 1858, and he continued to sit for the borough until 1874.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—The weather of the past week has been rather gloomy, and at times unsettled. Harvest operations have not consequently made that progress which might have been desired; but we do not hear of any damage, and it is generally believed that the crops will be good.

The quality and condition also promise satisfactorily. From the Continent the accounts are mostly encouraging. Berlin advises

that the crops in Germany will be fully up to the average. As regards Russia the cereal crops in Central and Southern provinces are estimated as considerably under the average; but a good medium harvest is secured in the provinces of Finland, Courland, Livonia, and Rostoff on the Don. The yield in Hungary is very good,

Galignani's Messenger.

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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 23—24, 1882.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

From Constantinople comes news that a difficulty which threatened rather our relations with the Porte than the success of our schemes in Egypt, has been, or is now on the eve of being, surmounted. Obviously we do not need the military co-operation of the Sultan in Egypt; at the best, it has been hoped that the Turkish contingent would be despatched in such force, and on such conditions, as would prevent it from hampering our movements. It was intelligible enough that the Sultan should wish to appear in Egypt as arbiter of the destinies of that country; that he should snatch at an opportunity of vindicating and of enlarging his titular claim to Sovereignty. Cairo is one of the great centres of Islam; Egypt is a province pre-eminently taxable. Thus in his double capacity of a Caliph, whose title to respect was subject to doubt, and a Ruler whose coffers were perennially empty, Abdul Hamid saw a chance for himself in the confusion of the time. But the situation had its dangers as well as its temptations. It would be pleasant, no doubt, to encourage Arabi and to act for Europe; to subdue without fighting; to gain all without risking anything. But to appear in arms honestly against a man who, rebel or no rebel, figured as a champion of Islam—this was another matter. The Sultan hesitated and shuffled until his opportunity of acting with effect passed away. If the Convention which he now solemnly promises to conclude be ever really signed, we may be sure that it will be framed on our conditions, and that the five or six thousand men that may be sent to Rosetta or Aboukir will not be permitted to mar the effect of our independent measures. From other European Powers, it is abundantly clear, we shall have no impediments to encounter in the execution of the project to which we have set our hands. We are free, absolutely free, to remove Arabi in our own way. But when the time comes for defining the conditions on which Tewfik shall resume his rule our diplomatic difficulties will revive. The suspended Conference will resume its sittings; France will become once more intensely interested in Egyptian affairs, Italy will discover that her claims have been too long neglected, Russia will remember the fate of the San Stefano Treaty, and Austria and Germany will see that the Sultan and his sovereignty are not forgotten. The Concert of Europe as a phrase is charming, but in practice it means the clash of opposing interests, the effort to avoid strife by compromise. However strong may be the disposition of some of the assembled diplomats to neutralise by the pen the advantages we are winning for ourselves and civilisation by the sword, our course is marked out for us clearly and unmistakably. We do not claim anything on the ground that we have gained it by force of arms; but having decided what our interests require, and what justice ought to concede to them, we may fairly use the position we have secured to make our claims respected. We may be assured that by maintaining to the close the same firm, decided attitude which has marked the recent stages of our policy, we shall have fewer difficulties to encounter, and there will be none to which we need succumb.—Standard.

The Daily News says:—It is certainly a somewhat curious condition of affairs that while two Powers should be a firmly negotiating as to the terms on which they shall take joint action in a common enterprise, one of them should be taking every means to hinder the other from obtaining supplies and transport. It is natural that the Porte should be annoyed at the cutting short of its correspondence with Cairo, a measure which has been taken none too soon. But the spirit of conduct in the matter of mules and cattle-drivers—though in respect to the former it has seen the prudence of more friendly second thoughts—is scarcely so benevolent that it can find much reason for objecting to the proceeding. However intelligible the Egyptian policy of the Sultan may have been when there was a chance, either by the action of the agitators in Egypt or by the action of European Powers, of recovering and enlarging its influence on the Nile, it has ceased to be intelligible now. If the Sultan really wished to assist England, he has taken a very odd way of showing his wishes; if he really wished to thwart her, he has vacillated and delayed till he has almost lost the power of doing so. There is a remote possibility of the Turkish incident having been got up for the express purpose of affording a decent excuse for abandoning what all Kurdish statesmen of ability must see to be an "impossible" attitude. At any rate, if the Kurdish disturbance be a fact, its effect should surely be this. Meanwhile Sir Garnet Wilesey will doubtless be encouraged if he requires any encouragement to push on his operations with the utmost rapidity by this ill-humour of the Porte. Although the absolute prohibition of supplies of all kinds from Syria and Asia Minor would not interpose any serious obstacle in the way of the expedition, it would add greatly to the trouble and to the expense. The Nile, the Porte, the probability of a renewal on a larger scale of the disorders which followed the bombardment, and the necessity of forestalling any incident which might overthrow the ticklish balance of European politics which just now trim neatly—all these things should act as powerful persuaders to the use of as much haste as is consistent with good speed.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The frightful massacre in Connemara, the accounts of which have sent a thrill of horror even among those who had supposed full of horrors already, seems likely to be brought home to its authors, and on the

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

Hitherto good fortune has followed on the heels of good management through the opening steps of the campaign. If M. de Lesseps had been an English agent sent to Egypt to manage Arabi in our interest, he could not have been more useful to us. During all the weary delay after the bombardment his influence succeeded in saving the Canal, which was already selected as the base of operations before the troops began to leave England, and at the last critical moment he was found guarding it for us. He is wise enough to see that in our hands it is safe, and offers no further opposition to our establishment there. We were just in time to save the railway and Sweet-water Canal by the rapid action of the bluejackets, Seaforth Highlanders, and marines, and we had the good fortune to push a huge fleet of transports into the Canal without any mishap of a serious character. By good management and forethought, the telegraph wires were cut near the lock north of Chaluf on Sunday, as well as the one running through Kantara to Syria. The measures taken so rapidly after the calm in which the Egyptian troops had been kept by M. de Lesseps created confusion among the enemy, so that at sight of the English they fled hither and thither, falling in some cases into the very arms of our men. Since then many of Arabi's officers, awed by the rapidity and apparent certainty of the seizure of their positions, have thrown up the game and taken advantage of the terms of Sir Garnet's proclamation inviting them to return to their allegiance and become good servants of the Khedive. All this has gone so well that we are able already to restore the Canal to its working condition. A few protests from the masters of ships delayed in their peaceful pursuits by the rough hand of war may be expected; but, on the whole, good humour prevails, and that tone of satisfaction with which spectators cannot but greet a good stroke well delivered. Hitherto the landing of the troops has been unopposed. Not a single canon shot has been fired against them, nor a bayonet gleamed in their path since the first shells from the ships drove the outposts of the army at Tel-el-Kebir in flight from the station at Nefchate. Rumour gives Arabi a force of 3,000 infantry and several guns at Tel-el-Mahuta, exactly where we anticipated that an advanced post might be found to dispute the passage, ten miles from Ismailia. General Graham will reconnoitre in that direction and gain tidings of the strength of the enemy while the rest of the force is preparing to advance. He is in his right place as an Engineer officer, and will not fail to take steps to secure as much of the sweet-water Canal as possible, though we hear that the anticipated cutting of the Canal above Ismailia has already taken place, and the waters are beginning to fall. The lock at Nefchate will, however, retain the water level at that point. The railway line has already been restored. The want of a large force of cavalry is felt as they are required to reconnoitre. When the Indian Horse appears it is to be concentrated with that sent from home, and form a division of cavalry under the command of General Drury-Lowe. The climate is not unfavourable even to English horses, and the nights are so cool that marching will then be agreeable. Nothing new is reported from Ramleh with any distinctness. The indications are that the Egyptian force there is moving piecemeal in the direction of Cairo, but as yet there is no certainty, and recrimination has always shown that the enemy still occupies the works, part of which, indeed, he has been strengthening. As the Nile is now rising rapidly, there can be little room for General Hamley to follow the English force in the direction of Cairo, but as yet there is no certainty, and recrimination has always shown that the enemy still occupies the works, part of which, indeed, he has been strengthening. As the Nile is now rising rapidly, there can be little room for General Hamley to follow the English force in the direction of Cairo, but as yet there is no certainty, and recrimination has always shown that the enemy still occupies the works, part of which, indeed, he has been strengthening. 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Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 24—25, 1882.

THROWING OVER THE TURK.

The object of the English expedition, it is admitted on all hands, is by the suppression of the military insurrection, to bring about a state of things in which civilisation shall have chance to re-establish itself in Egypt. For this the first requisite is that our operations shall be prompt, rapid, and free from any political or diplomatic obstacles whatever. We desire to produce an overpowering moral effect on the Egyptians; to make them see without the possibility of mistake that we are the stronger party, that we are in the right, as supporting the lawful ruler of Egypt, and that our success will be altogether to the interest of the Egyptian people. In none of these points can Turkish co-operation prove other than a hindrance. The presence of the Sultan's troops would be construed as a sign that we are not strong enough to conquer Arabi without them, and that we come—for the fellahs will understand nothing about the convention—as the agents of Constantinople. Nor, while the effect on the people of Egypt will be thus unfortunate, will the other results of a Turkish expedition be any better for our interests. It is easy to draw up an agreement; but how is it to be made so as to cover every possible aspect of the case? We know pretty well what the terms are to be, supposing the Porte accepts a convention at all; and they are terms which do more credit to the metaphysical subtlety of the high contracting parties than to their practical sense. To talk of the Turkish contingent being not under the command of the English General, but subordinate to him in its movements, is to talk the language of a Byzantine theologian, or of a medieval schoolman, or of a seventeenth century casuist; but it is not to talk the language of men of business. And, even granting that the "subordination" may be a reality, and that the 6,000 Turkish troops may be successfully confined to the neighbourhood of Damietta or Rosetta, what is to prevent the Turkish Commander issuing his proclamations, and sending his agents all over Egypt, to spread secret instructions, to encourage false hopes, and to do his utmost to checkmate the English measures? It is only too plain that in this particular contest no Turkish force could be trusted. All the accounts that come from Constantinople, from Syria, and even from the towns occupied by our troops in Egypt, tend to show that the fanatical and anti-European feeling is intense, and that the ignorant classes in Turkey—and they are numerous—are open partisans of Arabi as the champion of Islam against the infidel. It is not to be expected that troops selected from this very class, and full of the arrogance of their creed, should loyally co-operate with an English army in task of this kind. Their presence can be nothing else than an embarrassment. They would do no good in a military sense; as a "moral support" they are unnecessary; and when the time comes for a permanent settlement of the Egyptian question their participation in the campaign will have given a *locus standi* to the Sultan which, in the interests of Egypt and of Europe, it is just as well that he should be without. What we should infinitely prefer is that her Majesty's Government should break off all negotiation on the matter, on the ground that the occasion for the Sultan's interference has gone by, and that, having gone so far as belligerents, we cannot now compromise the success of our expedition by any arrangement for the admission of the troops of another Power. Failing this happy solution, we can only hope that the military commanders in Egypt will succeed in limiting Turkish interference so completely as to make it harmless.

THE WAR.

The impression is strongly gaining ground that Arabi is breaking up his position at Kafir-Dowar. Like all the rest of the actual, probable, or possible movements of the Egyptian General, this is, of course, only a matter of outside appearance and surprise; but at the same time it is quite likely to be true. Having command of the whole interior of the Delta, it is not to be imagined for a moment that he is, to say the least, less ignorant of our movements than we are of what is proceeding where special correspondents, even under censorship, are unknown. His spies are probably more trustworthy and have certainly infinitely better facilities than ours. He has command of the heart of the railway system, of which only the branches and limbs are present in our hands, and his front, to-day opposed to us at Kafir-Dowar, may be with ease transferred to Mansurah or to Tel-el-Kebir, not to speak of his continued possession of the open route to Cairo. Judging from the whole position, his election of Tel-el-Kebir, which defends the road from Ismailia to Zagazig, for his first great standing ground, would be consistent with a perfectly intelligible plan. The place is strongly defended and occupied, and commands the convergence of the routes from Kantara, Suez and Ismailia. (German critics—though it is very easy indeed to over-estimate their prescience—tell us that Sir Garnet Wolseley ought to advance in three columns, directing the main force from Ismailia and the others si-

multaneously from Suez and Kantara. This would be utilising the entire base that he acquired by his swift and sudden dash upon the Canal, and would indeed compel Arabi to make his principal stand at Tel-el-Kebir unless he wished to allow himself to be cut off from Cairo without striking a blow. Probably he would not put himself at very great disadvantage by withdrawing altogether from Kafir-Dowar, and concentrating his forces at the point between Zagazig and Ismailia. It would not be easy to follow him from Alexandria, through a naturally difficult country, where the force in retreat would have ample means for rendering yet more difficult to invaders. Frequent changes of front are not only easy for the Egyptian General, but would be entirely characteristic of the waiting game that he is unquestionably playing. If he can hold his army together by retreats and changes of ground so contrived as not to look like flights and defeats, he may, with some sort of hope, look for aid to his great ally, the Nile. If, by a combination of skill and good fortune, he could so time his final evacuation of his present main position as just to anticipate the river at its flood, he would simply give up to the enemy, now facing him from the north, a territory practically useless to either side. We may take it that upon this he is reckoning for more than upon ordinary strategy, though even in this last respect he at present shows no signs of being wanting. A man's personal character is of importance under such conditions as those of Egypt, and he has fully favoured the wide-spread belief that heaven is to fight for him with miracles. The prospect of "a good river"—as the fellahs call a flood that meant good to them in all former years—is now the prospect of finding heaven and earth on the side of Egypt against her invaders. A spirit of this sort, if it can be kept alive just long enough, is a practical advantage of more weight than the heavy guns that Arabi would have to leave behind him at Kafir-Dowar. Those who know the Egyptians best are least ready to credit them with the faculty of counting of a first real defeat unbroken. But, as we have said, it is Arabi's policy to postpone the first great defeat out of which fatal discouragement might come. For this purpose he may put in action the undeniable advantages he has for changing his front and shifting his ground over a country in which such operations are singularly easy, and where he has all the means for obtaining the information necessary to direct them. If only on the last-mentioned ground, there was every reason for putting an end to telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Cairo, Arabi's friends, and doubtless his informants are very widely spread elsewhere than in Egypt, and newspaper correspondents might learn much from the miraculously swift Oriental methods of conveying more or less accurate news. Apart from speculation and from varying critical opinions, it remains beyond reasonable doubt that Sir Garnet Wolseley is prepared for all these very possible contingencies, and for more, if never there be. According to the latest news, a few hours would see the complete readiness of troops and stores on the line of the Canal. A movement can certainly be available from Ismailia before the rebel's favourite device of cutting off fresh water can make itself felt seriously. If Arabi is really going to make a great stand at Tel-el-Kebir, and is for that purpose massing his forces there and in its neighbourhood, there is good hope that the brilliant feint of attack on Aboukir and the sudden change of base to Ismailia, may result in crushing rebellion at a single point. But Arabi's facilities for rapid movement over an easy and not very extensive country may make even the presence of his force on the Ismailia route a mere means for gaining yet further time for the Nile, which is the same kind as his strong position at Kafir-Dowar. It is most unlikely that Arabi's feints and shifts, if his strategy be of this very probable character, will have the least effect in modifying the carefully laid and elaborated plans of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Not a precaution will be omitted, we may be sure, that is needed in dealing with either a desperate or a slippery foe. Once cut off from Cairo, not even the Nile will help Arabi for long, though the state of a flooded country may enable him to secure his personal safety. Only, while watching, under singularly difficult conditions, the development of the Egyptian campaign, we ought not to speak and think as though Arabi were a mere fool or fanatic, from whose defeat little credit for generalship is to be obtained. He has his means of following our movements, and a clear and facile field for action; and not to credit him with definite strategic plans is manifestly to underrate the character of one who has shown himself, in diplomacy, a match for all Europe put together.—*Globe*.

PROPHECIES OF MODERN MAGICIANS.

Dr. Siemens was in many respects peculiarly fitted for the task which he undertook on Wednesday night. A scientific investigator of the first rank, his practical genius is attested by a score of inventions for reducing the waste of the world and increasing the comfort of mankind. Although pre-eminently what Mr. Carlyle would have called "a man of practicality" he possesses that gleam of imagination without which, although a man may know much, he can foresee little. But his severely practical nature repressed his visions of the future within much narrower limits than those in which the fancy of Sir John Lubbock was on Wednesday night permitted to wander. It was Sir John Lubbock and not Dr. Siemens who drew the startling picture of compelling the subterranean fires to drive the engines of the world. Imagine all the railways in Italy worked by wires from the fires of Mount Vesuvius! The idea may be suggested with much persistence by earthquakes and volcanoes—but, whatever may be done hereafter, the possibility of warning a city by tapping a volcano lies for the present far outside the region within which Dr. Siemens undertook with confidence to forecast the future. Even in those predictions to which Dr. Siemens committed himself, there is naturally a considerable difference between those which relate to the department with which he is personally familiar and those which deal with such a department as that which M. de Lesseps has made his own. The Isthmus of Panama will no doubt be cut some day, but if Dr. Siemens had been better informed as to all the circumstances of the present attempt he

would probably have been more guarded in anticipating the speedy construction of the Canal. Even more problematical is the creation of the inland sea in the Sahara, another of those grandiose schemes which dazzle the imagination of the great French engineer. The prediction that ships will before long be built with such tough "mild steel" that when they drive against a rock it will only cause them to bulge several feet" without springing a leak brings us nearer Dr. Siemens' own domain, but the most interesting part of his forecast relates to the probable future of electricity and gas.

Here he is on ground that is peculiarly his own. Whatever else may survive in the future, Dr. Siemens is certain that the steam engine is doomed. Its fate is first to be confined to the driving of large dynamo machines which will distribute force at present supplied by a myriad of small and wasted steam engines, and then to be superseded altogether by the gas engine. Gas and electricity may be mutually hostile, but they are to unite their forces in order to extirpate the steam engine. The unpardonable sin of the steam engine is that of waste. Even the best of them consume two pounds of coal per horse-power per hour; whereas, says Dr. Siemens, when the gas producer has taken the place of the complex and dangerous steam boiler it will not take one pound of coal to develop one horse-power for one hour. But before gas banishes steam it will supersede coal as the agent for the development of steam. A pound of gas gives forth exactly twice the heat of a pound of coal, and even this may be improved upon. To burn raw coal is to squander our inheritance. Dr. Siemens gave some startling figures to prove that the by-products of the coal actually used in gas-making are worth three millions sterling more than the coal used in producing them without allowing anything for the value of the gas. Besides the products already utilised 120,000 tons of sulphur are now wasted every year, which may yet be converted into a source of income. By abolishing the use of raw coal, Dr. Siemens maintains that science, as with some magician's wand, will "banish the black pall of smoke which hangs over our great cities, and restore to them pure air, bright sunshine, and blue skies." Nor shall we even have to suffer as compensation from the multiplication of enormous gasometers. The coal will be converted into gas at the bottom of the mine—a prospect not altogether to be contemplated without alarm by the workers in fiery scenes—and the gas carried by pipes wherever it is wanted. Electricity will also be made largely serviceable for the distribution of power. Even after allowing 50 per cent. loss in transmission, the gain is still enormous. The electric light will chiefly be confined to lighting public places. The gaslight will hold its own as "the poor man's friend," and gas-heating will become universal. Thus, in the near future, Dr. Siemens unfolds before our eyes a world in which there will be no smoke and no steam, and where coal will only be visible in the immediate vicinity of the pit. Electricity will light our streets, gas will cook our dinners, and driving power will be laid on wire wherever it is wanted. There will be no pollution of rivers, for every waste product will be utilised, and the sulphurous fumes which have converted whole counties into scenes of dark desolation will be employed in making the wilderness to blossom as the rose, and in restoring fertility to our exhausted soil. In short, Science at last will begin to banish all the manifold abominations by which "the black age" of manufactures has defaced the beauty of our land. It is not before time.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OXFORD, THURSDAY.

The Queen drove yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Albermarle and the Hon. Horatio Storck. The Dutchess of Cambridge, accompanied by Major and the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, arrived at Osborne. Viscount Barrington had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family in the evening. Her Majesty went out this morning. The Hon. Harriet Phoebe has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose left Cleveland House, St. James's, for Ruby Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have left Montagu House, Whitehall, for Boughton House, near Kettering, on their way to Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire.

The Earl of Fife left town on Wednesday night for Mar Lodge, Braemar.

The Earl of Dalkeith has left Hamilton-place for Langholm Lodge, N.B.

A marriage is arranged between the Earl of Durham and Miss Milner, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Beilby William Milner.

The Countess of Dalhousie has left Carlton-gardens for Chillingham Castle, Northumberland, to stay a few weeks with the Earl and Countess of Tankerville.

Lord Lyons arrived in London on Thursday evening, having landed by the Calais boat at Dover.

Sir Watkins Williams Wynn left St. James's-square on Thursday for the South of France.

THE WEATHER.—August is unusually a month during which the unfortunate Londoner suffers up his most fervent prayers for cool breezes and shady places as he tramps uneasily along the burning pavement and gasps in vain for a mouthful of fresh air. Even the sun looks murky through the medium of a London atmosphere, but it does, at least, enable him to conjure up some pleasant visions of moor, forest, or sea, and he foresees little, if any, relief.

But his severely practical nature represses his visions of the future within much narrower limits than those in which the fancy of Sir John Lubbock was on Wednesday night permitted to wander. It was Sir John Lubbock and not Dr. Siemens who drew the startling picture of compelling the subterranean fires to drive the engines of the world.

Imagine all the railways in Italy worked by wires from the fires of Mount Vesuvius!

The idea may be suggested with much persistence by earthquakes and volcanoes—but,

whatever may be done hereafter, the possibility of warning a city by tapping a volcano lies for the present far outside the region within which Dr. Siemens undertook with confidence to forecast the future.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

FIGHTING AT NEFICHE.

The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondent at the seat of war:

PORT SAID, Aug. 24, 10 A.M.

Admiral Sullivan last night received information of a probable attack on Port Said from Chemehil. Although it was not thought likely, yet, as a precaution, a strong detachment of the Naval Brigade landed with two nine-pounders from the *Monarch* to reinforce the garrison under Captain Fairfax, and were posted outside the town near an Arab village. Nothing happened, however, and the night passed quietly. The *Carthage*, hospital ship, has just arrived. Information gleaned from various *cafés* says that some of the principal and most influential Arab merchants of Port Said and Damietta have contributed sums of money, and that from Damietta 500 horses have been sent to the rebel army. Wild and absurd stories are still circulating among the infidels.

15 P.M.

The *Standard* telegraphed on Thursday night from Ismailia that the British force had crossed the canal and was moving towards Nefiche. The *Times* has received the following despatch from its correspondent at the seat of war:

The reconnoitring force to-day will be composed of the following troops:

The Household Cavalry, the mounted infantry, a detachment of the 14th Hussars, the 46th, and the Marines, under General Graham.

The 50th will relieve that portion of the troops at Nefiche which form a portion

of the reconnaissance. The above force will move to a point about four miles above Nefiche, and will establish itself there, acting as an advance guard, and securing the Fresh Water Canal so far. No collision with the enemy is expected, nor, indeed, is any resistance looked for this side of Tel-el-Kebir.

It is said that Ramses, a fortified station

between this and Tel-el-Kebir, has been evacuated, but that the Egyptian troops in

retiring cut across the Fresh Water Canal in a more serious manner than in any of their former expeditions.

Three regiments of Native Cavalry will, upon their arrival, come on here. Four batteries of Artillery and the 7th Hussars landed to-day.

11.30 P.M.

The Freshwater Canal is dammed near Nefiche, but it can easily be put in working order after the advance. Some Indian Cavalry will shortly be here, and the country is favourable enough to their action. Last night Major Fraser, R.E., the d

Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING EDITION.

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Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 24—25, 1882.

THROWING OVER THE TURK.

The object of the English expedition, it is admitted on all hands, is by the suppression of the military insurrection, to bring about a state of things in which civilisation shall have a chance to re-establish itself in Egypt. For this the first requisite is that our operations shall be prompt, rapid, and free from any political or diplomatic obstacles whatever. We desire to produce an overpowering moral effect on the Egyptians; to make them see without the possibility of mistake that we are the stronger party, that we are in the right, as supporting the lawful ruler of Egypt, and that our success will be altogether to the interest of the Egyptian people. In none of these points can Turkish co-operation prove other than a hindrance. The presence of the Sultan's troops would be construed as a sign that we are not strong enough to conquer Arabi without them, and that we come—for the fellahs will understand nothing about the convention—as the agents of Constantinople. Nor, while the effect on the people of Egypt will be thus unfortunate, will the other results of a Turkish expedition be any better for our interests. It is easy to draw up an agreement; but how is it to be made so as to cover every possible aspect of the case? We know pretty well what the terms are to be, supposing the Porte accepts a convention at all; and they are terms which do more credit to the metaphysical subtlety of the high contracting parties than to their practical sense. To talk of the Turkish contingent being not under the command of the English General, but subordinate to him in its movements, is to talk the language of a Byzantine theologian, or of a medieval schoolman, or of a seventeenth century casuist; but it is not to talk the language of men of business. And, even granting that the "subordination" may be made a reality, and that the 6,000 Turkish troops may be successfully confined to the neighbourhood of Damietta or Rosetta, what is to prevent the Turkish Commander issuing his proclamations, and sending his agents all over Egypt, to spread secret instructions, to encourage false hopes, and to do his utmost to checkmate the English measures? It is only too plain that in this particular contest no Turkish force could be trusted. All the accounts that come from Constantinople, from Syria, and even from the towns occupied by our troops in Egypt, tend to show that the fanatical and anti-European feeling is intense, and that the ignorant classes in Turkey—and they are numerous—are open partisans of Arabi as the champion of Islam against the infidel. It is not to be expected that troops selected from this very class, and full of the arrogance of their creed, should loyally co-operate with an English army in a task of this kind. Their presence can be nothing else than an embarrassment. They would do no good in a military sense; as a "moral support" they are unnecessary; and when the time comes for a permanent settlement of the Egyptian question their participation in the campaign will give a *loucs standi* to the Sultan which, in the interests of Egypt and of Europe, it is just as well that he should be without. What we should infinitely prefer is that her Majesty's Government should break off all negotiation on the matter, on the ground that the occasion for the Sultan's interference has gone by, and that, having gone so far as belligerents, we cannot now compromise the success of our expedition by any arrangement for the adhesion of the troops of another Power. Failing this happy solution, we can only hope that the military commanders in Egypt will succeed in limiting Turkish interference so completely as to make it harmless.

Times.

THE WAR.

The impression is strongly gaining ground that Arabi is breaking up his position at Kafir-Dowar. Like all the rest of the actual, probable, or possible movements of the Egyptian General, this is, of course, only a matter of outside appearance and surmise; but at the same time it is quite likely to be true. Having command of the whole interior of the Delta, it is not to be imagined for a moment that he is, to say the least, less ignorant of our movements than we are of what is proceeding where special correspondents, even under censorship, are unknown. His spies are probably more trustworthy and have certainly infinitely better facilities than ours. He has command of the heart of the railway system, of which only the branches and limbs are at present in our hands, and his front, to-day opposed to us at Kafir-Dowar, may be with ease transferred to Mansurah or to Tel-el-Kebir, not to speak of his continued possession of the open route to Cairo. Judging from the whole position, his election of Tel-el-Kebir, which defends the road from Ismailia to Zagazig, for his first great standing ground, would be consistent with a perfectly intelligible plan.

The place is strongly defended and occupied, and commands the convergence of the routes from Kantara, Suez and Ismailia.

German critics—though it is very easy indeed to over-estimate their prescience—tell us that Sir Garnet Wolseley ought to advance in three columns, directing the main force from Ismailia and the others simultaneously from Suez and Kantara. This would be utilising the entire base that he

acquired by his swift and sudden dash upon the Canal, and would indeed compel Arabi to make his principal stand at Tel-el-Kebir unless he wished to allow himself to be cut off from Cairo without striking a blow. Probably he would not put himself at very great disadvantage by withdrawing altogether from Kafir-Dowar, and concentrating his forces at the point between Zagazig and Ismailia. It would not be easy to follow him from Alexandria, through a naturally difficult country, which the force in retreat would have ample means for rendering yet more difficult to invaders. Frequent changes of front are not only easy for the Egyptian General, but would be entirely characteristic of the waiting game that he is unquestionably playing. If he can hold his army together by retreat and changes of ground so contrived as not to look like nights and defeats, he may, with some sort of hope, look for aid to his great ally, Nothing happened, however, and the night passed quietly. The *Carthage*, hospital ship, had just arrived. Information gleaned from native *cafes* says that some of the principal and most influential Arab merchants of Port Said and Damietta have contributed sums of money, and that from Damietta 500 persons have been sent to the relief army. Will absurd stories are still circulating among the population native and European achievements by Arabi. The open expression of bitter feelings appear only to be checked by fear; but such remarks as, "What do you think of the infidel dogs ordering us about?" are frequently heard spoken in an undertone. A number of our torpedo boats are guarding the Canal, and parties of blue-jackets have been left on the dredgers to prevent mischief.

1.5 P.M.—Admiral Sullivan last night received information of a possible landing at Port Said from Ghazala. Although it was not thought likely, as a preparation, a strong detachment of the Naval Brigade landed with two nine-pounders from the *Monarch* to reinforce the garrison under Captain Fairfax, and were posted outside the town near an Arab village. Nothing happened, however, and the night passed quietly. The *Carthage*, hospital ship, had just arrived. Information gleaned from native *cafes* says that some of the principal and most influential Arab merchants of Port Said and Damietta have contributed sums of money, and that from Damietta 500 persons have been sent to the relief army. Will absurd stories are still circulating among the population native and European achievements by Arabi. The open expression of bitter feelings appear only to be checked by fear; but such remarks as, "What do you think of the infidel dogs ordering us about?" are frequently heard spoken in an undertone. A number of our torpedo boats are guarding the Canal, and parties of blue-jackets have been left on the dredgers to prevent mischief.

2.5 P.M.—The reconnoitring force to-day will be composed of the following troops:—

The Household Cavalry, the mounted infantry, a detachment of the 19th Hussars, the 46th, and the Marines, under General Graham.

The 50th will relieve that portion of the troops at Nefiche which form a portion of the reconnaissance. The above force will move to a point about four miles above Nefiche, and will establish itself there, acting as an advance guard, and securing the Fresh Water Canal so far. No collision with the enemy is expected, nor, indeed, is any reconnaissance looked for this side of Tel-el-Kebir.

It is said that Ramses, a fortified station between this and Tel-el-Kebir, has been evacuated, but that the Egyptian troops in returning cut the Fresh Water Canal in more serious manner than in the former attempts they have succeeded in doing. Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour visited the camp at Serapeum towards the lake when I left. It is generally expected that our troops at Ismailia will move forward in strength on Sunday.

3.5 P.M.—The Household Cavalry, with a force of Marine Artillery and two or three guns, moved this morning over Nefiche, towards the enemy's lines.

4.5 P.M.—The Freshwater Canal is damaged near Nefiche, but it is likely to be put in working order after the advance. Some Indian Cavalry will shortly be here, and the country is favourable enough to their action. Last night Major Fraser, R.E., the dashing officer who effected the occupation of this place last Sunday, marched along the Freshwater Canal to some three miles beyond Nefiche looking for dams, etc. There he found a picket in some force. After a few shots the enemy's soldiers ran away at full speed. The gallant major has two brand new Remingtons and some prisoners to show as trophies of his exploit.

5.5 P.M.—I rode over to Nefiche this morning and found it occupied by a good infantry force. They were all under canvas, except a few who had found quarters at the railway station and in a couple of other houses, which comprise the whole of Nefiche. One or two parties had made themselves comfortable in the railway wagons. I noticed sentries erected and motored, and the pierce-blue horizon before them, and the pierce-blue horizon behind them, and the pierce-blue horizon above them striking down upon their light brown helmets. Many had found some shelter in sentry boxes roughly built of reeds, of which a good many were growing in the neighbourhood, but the majority were standing on the burning sand, totally unprotected. The enemy have taken all the railway material with them except a score of trucks and wagons. The railway station bore signs of having received one or two shells from the *Carysfort* and *Orion*. There is no road between Ismailia and Nefiche, and man and beast have to wade through the loose sand of the desert, broken up at intervals by craggy ground, which the miles and horses welcome with delight. I passed a few Maltese commissariat carts on my way loaded with the men's kit. Each cart contained a gun and a rifle, with a terrible difficulty through the loose shifting sand by a couple of men, half-well-conditioned, but slightly built nudes, which evidently hailed from Cyprus. The railway lines between here and Nefiche are in perfect order, and I noticed the Royal Engineers busily engaged in laying down a branch line from Ismailia station to the port, which will no doubt greatly assist in transporting the heavy materials.

All the Queen's Life Guards were landed to-day, and it was a splendid sight to see their magnificent horses being led up from the place of disembarkation to the avenue where they are all picketed, but I am inclined to think that they are hardly suited to the scorching heat of the Land of Goshen. The entire expedition, both men and cattle, are in magnificent health, and admirably equipped and found in every respect, and I have no hesitation in saying that it would be impossible for any country in the world to send abroad a finer little army than that which commenced to land here a couple of days ago. The inhabitants of the Arab village show no signs of returning, and we are still without any natural labour. The process of landing the troops continues to be actively pushed forward, and several regiments of cavalry and some such have been landed. To-morrow our position will be advanced from Nefiche to El Marfa, which is close to Ramses, the advanced position of the army. The enemy are believed to have 60 guns, 15,000 men, and 1,000 cavalry at Tel-el-Kebir. The 7th Native Infantry has been ordered to remove from Suez to Serapeum. Three regiments of native cavalry are ordered up here.

11.30 P.M.—While darkness yet reigned among the packed groves of Ismailia this morning, the Household troops received orders to prepare for their march, and in a marvelously short time all were standing by their horses, which were fully equipped, whether for furious encounter on the battlefield, or for a weary march, at fares should decree. The troops presented a strange appearance, grimed and semi-hearded, with their clothes soiled, as they filed silently forth. At Nefiche, the advanced post of the army, the 8th Regiment joined the array, all being under the command of General Graham. Sir Garnet himself, with his Staff, directed the movement, and urged to say that some of those admirable Marmites who have already done such good service were specially taken by the General commanding, also some Horse Artillery, with three guns. For some time nothing eventful happened as we rode to our outposts beyond Nefiche. The way passed a line of fortified huts and shelter trenches taken last Sunday by our troops. From this point the road lies over a breezy plateau of sand, past the camp of two regiments, the 46th and 84th, posted here, and up the slope of a small ridge of hills. On the top stood three or four soldiers, and all round the horizon were visible our sentries and vedettes. The country lay open for miles in front, in a succession of undulating and hilly ranges, but no sign of the enemy could be detected. Lying down in the sand, I swept every portion of the surrounding prospect with a glass until drifting sand filled my eyes and ears and compelled me to desist. I could see no tents, men, horses, or camels, and it was clear that Arabi's forces were massed many miles further west. The line runs straight through these ridges almost due west, and on reaching Ramses, eight miles from Ismailia, a sufficient proof of Arabi's skill and prudence appeared. All round as far as the eye could reach the arid plain was crowded with tents, and fire from the hitherto impenetrable oases caused the immediate deployment of the British. The disposition of our troops was very skilful. In the centre were the 84th, in shelter trenches hastily scooped out; in the center of a remarkably mound of considerable height and great size was placed our feeble battery; and well to the right, straight as arrows, ran the lines of the Household Cavalry and Mounted Infantry. The first shot was fired about dawn, and for many hours no decisive step was taken on either side. The enemy show themselves as little as possible, and Sir Garnet does not like to advance until he knows what force is behind the sand-drifts. On the other hand, troops like the Household Cavalry, the Marines, and the 84th will not retire from an unseen enemy. While noting these things from what I thought an excellent position for viewing the operations, I advanced towards the rear of the mound where the battery was placed and where Sir Garnet was examining Arabi's dispositions, a shell flew whizzing close to the left of me, and the elevation was so good that the Headquarters Staff moved down lower. Shortly came another shell, which screamed angrily past at a very short distance; before long, another, directly overhead, bursting some 30 yards behind. As I moved eastwards to examine the position on the right I met General Drury-Lowe, who was somewhat inconvenienced by a frightened horse of enviable shape and paces. A colonel of Guards also dashed by for reserve ammunition. It is clear that the horses of the Guards are too heavy and unwieldy for this work. But the men sat like statues in a conflagration. Shells were falling thickly, and it was evident that Arabi's troops were present in strength, especially artillery. The 4th were ordered early in the morning up to the support of those engaged, and within an hour Colonel Richardson, a man who never forgets the rules of courtesy, even in the hour of danger, had marched. Not much damage is done up to midday. A captain was wounded in the knee, and a few men and several horses are wounded, but the affair is merely played at long bowls thus far.

I regret to say that the Sweet-water Canal has been damaged by Arabi's troops, near Nefiche.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have left Cleveland House, St. James's, for Raby Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have left Montagu House, Whitehall, for Boughton House, near Kettering, on their way to Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire.

The Earl of Fife left town on Wednesday night for May Lodge, Braemar.

The Earl of Dalkeith has left Hamilton Place for Langholm Lodge, N.B.

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COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, THURSDAY.

The Queen drove yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Abercromby and the Hon. Horatio Stopford. The Duchess of Cambridge, attended by Major and the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, arrived at Osborne. Viscount Barington had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family in the evening. Her Majesty went out this morning. The Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND.

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CETEWAYO'S RETURN TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Arrangements have been made by the Colonial Office for the conveyance to Cape Town of

Cetewayo and party by the Union Steamship Company's Royal mail steamer *Nubian*, sailing from Southampton on the 1st September, and from Plymouth on the next day. The party consists of Cetewayo, three chiefs, three attendants, two English officials, and an interpreter. Special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of the party in the *Nubian's* saloon.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. GRAY.

At a meeting of the guardians of the North Dublin Union on Wednesday Mr. Nagle moved the following resolution:—"That this board deeply sympathises with Mr. Edward Dwyer Gray, M.P., and high sheriff of the city of Dublin, who is at present undergoing a sentence of three months' imprisonment, imposed on him by Mr. Justice Lawson; and we desire to express a hope that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will make such an inquiry into the facts as will give satisfaction to the general public." The chairman, Mr. Tickle, J.P., objected to the resolution, as introducing politics and criticising the conduct of the judges of the land, and refused to receive it. A member of the Ennis Board

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

FIGHTING AT NEFICHE.

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Nothing happened, however, and the night passed quietly. The *Carthage*, hospital ship, had just arrived.

THE HOUSEHOLD POISONING IN HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Thursday night:—

Thekla Popov, the peasant woman who is being tried on a charge of aiding and abetting their husbands, is a very remarkable character—destined to occupy a position at once unique and picturesque in the annals of crime.

She is a Gipsy, and is now some seventy years of age. She lived in a little village named Melencev, and it may almost be said that murder was her trade. People say she has her agents and emissaries, whose business

is to keep up her "connection," and it must have been a horrid and gruesome spectacle to see the grizzly old dame in her attire, with her hair in a bun, and a broad, flat, dark face, and a nose like a turnip, sitting at a table, surrounded by a hundred women in poisoning their husbands, is a very remarkable character—destined to occupy a position at once unique and picturesque in the annals of crime. She is a Gipsy, and is now some seventy years of age. She lived in a little village named Melencev, and it

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NICE:—15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 26—27, 1882.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The *Times* says that the war in Egypt has begun in earnest, the time has clearly come when all attempts to deal with the Egyptian question by fine-drawn negotiations at Constantinople should be finally abandoned. There is no longer any pretence of good faith or good will on the part of the Porte. It has thwarted and impeded the action of England at every step, and if it were permitted it would thwart and impede it to the end. There was a time, perhaps, when the task of suppressing the military revolt in Egypt might have been entrusted to the Sultan, if he had been able or willing to give effectual guarantees for his good faith and serious purpose. But that time has long since passed away, and it is sheer weakness and blindness to pursue any longer the phantom of an exploded and obsolete policy. As matters stand at present, a Turkish alliance would be a danger and a snare, even if the good faith of the Porte could be guaranteed. It would be interpreted by Arabi and his supporters, and by the wavering population of Egypt as a confession that we could not accomplish unaided the task we have undertaken. It would strengthen and consolidate the forces of resistance, and it would positively weaken our power of overcoming them. But the good faith of the Porte would assuredly be conspicuous by its absence from the hollow alliance. In such a task as we have undertaken there is nothing that could be more inexpedient and mischievous, nothing that a prudent Government should more resolutely avoid, than the introduction into Egypt of such an element of discord, confusion, intrigue, and duplicity as Turkey would inevitably prove.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—We are by no means out of the wood yet, and it is to be hoped that all tendency to halloo will be vigorously repressed. There is a rumour that the War Office has been requested by Sir Garnet to reinforce him in Egypt, and it is quite possible, notwithstanding the collapse of the Egyptian resistance on Friday, that reinforcements may yet be needed. The fact that more men were invalidated by sunstroke than by two days' fighting with the enemy is an ominous reminder that General August and General September may be much more formidable adversaries than the mutinous army over which we have now achieved our first important success. If it is followed up by another victory there is reason to hope that the soldiery already demoralized and discontented will recognise the finger of fate in the success of the invaders, and abandon a cause which Allah has doomed. Pending that most desirable consummation, it is to be hoped that the tendency to indulge in exultation over the prowess of our soldiers will be kept well in check. But it is of evil augury that Sir Garnet Wolseley should have descended to pen such a sentence as that which disfigures his despatch on Friday. The bombast about it not being consonant with the traditions of the Queen's service to retire before any number of Egyptian troops is conceived in the genuine spirit of the legendary drummer boy who told the Frenchman that no one knew how to beat a retreat in the English army. It is very magnificent, no doubt, but it is not war. An army that did know how to retreat would be an army that did not know its business, and Sir Garnet Wolseley will have no hesitation in retiring before Egyptian troops whenever sound dictates of military strategy demand such a move. It is not an English custom to indulge in rhodomante in military bulletins, and it will be to hope that Sir Garnet's first slip will be his last.

The *Daily News* declares that the landing of Turkish troops at Alexandria would be in the highest degree inconvenient, especially so long as Kafir Dowar holds out. As Turkish statesmen must know this perfectly well, it is at first sight astonishing enough that they should haggle about the fate of Egypt, and that, after having subdued Arabi, we shall be at liberty to dispose of the country entirely according to our own good pleasure. On the contrary, it is easy to imagine such methods of dealing with a conquered Egypt as would of necessity excite the jealousy, or still worse, the alarm of other Powers, and might even provoke such a combination of threatened interests against us as would realise our alarmists' premature fears. But there was never the slightest probability of the present English Government entertaining any project of the kind; and the danger to be feared was that they should show too much rather than too little respect for the opinion of Europe in the ultimate resettlement of Egyptian affairs. We speak, however, of this danger in the past tense, because there should now, at any rate, be good reason to hope that an undue deference to "susceptibilities" which have been proved in one case at least to be mainly imaginary, will not in future be displayed. Bearing in mind, of course, that there is a limit beyond which it would be imprudent to push our claims in Egypt, let us remember once again that this limit is a very wide one, and see that we exercise the amplest freedom of action within these boundaries of prudence. Events have willingly assigned an absolute primacy to British interests in Egypt, and fully recognise our right to protect them, whenever and wherever necessary, by the strong hand; and it is a fair inference from this that they will not question our claims

battle, they appear to have abandoned all their advantages, and to have come out to fight in the open. It is true that they could retreat to Tel-el-Kebir, but the blow which the defeat will deal to their morale will be a heavy one, and the defence of Tel-el-Kebir will be greatly weakened. Indeed, had the Egyptians stood their ground, and so have given Sir Garnet Wolseley the chance of inflicting a decisive defeat upon them, that position might, perhaps, have fallen into our hands without further fighting. Our weakness in cavalry, however, would in any case have militated against a decisive victory being won, for it is cavalry alone which converts a victory into a rout. A couple of regiments of Hussars would have been invaluable to Sir Garnet yesterday.

The *Morning Post* expresses the opinion that with the forces at his disposal the Egyptian commander ought to have no difficulty in outflanking Sir Garnet Wolseley, cutting off his line of retreat and compelling surrender. But Sir Garnet Wolseley doubtless thinks that he can take liberties with the Egyptians which would be inexcusable with the troops of any European State. And the result has confirmed the justice of his calculation, but it is not the kind of experiment which should be rashly repeated. It is scarcely the fitting place for the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Egypt to be at the head of a handful of men, however gallantly holding an improvised position against an enemy more than ten times as strong. Every one must admire the gallantry and courage displayed both by the Commander-in-Chief and the men on this trying occasion; but it will possibly occur to military critics that Sir Garnet would not have exposed himself to so great a risk.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks that Sir Garnet Wolseley was right in not retiring before the Egyptian troops. Judicious, daring, a bold front in difficult positions, is half the battle in warfare. He had tested throughout the day the temper of his adversary, and found out that he had not enough audacity to make a threatening movement, or that "springing valour" which Napier celebrated when conspicuous on other fields. Had the enemy attacked or manoeuvred, it is not at all improbable that even with his two thousand combatants Sir Garnet might have seen a way to telling victory.

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS.

It was a good move to seize upon the Canal as a means of outflanking Arabi, but it was a better move still to seize upon it as a notification to Europe that under no circumstances will we ever permit the waterway to be threatened. At the time when the British expedition was preparing there were not wanting those who maintained that we should not be permitted by the European Powers to undertake military operations upon the Canal. Such warnings, however, came principally from those to whom the unquiet gaze of the whole Egyptian nation seemed bristling with international perils; from those who were convinced that the jealousy of France would bring her into collision with England on the Nile; from those who saw the hand of Prince Bismarck in every suspicious movement of the Porte, and every defiant act of Arabi; or from those who assumed that the great military Powers of Europe were ready at a moment's notice to sink their own jealousies in a coalition against the British Empire. The air has now been cleared of these imaginary terrors. It has been shown that, as we all along contended, the political interests of France in Egypt are altogether of too vague and sentimental a character to induce her to share the risks and costs of a military intervention; and that she is well content to allow her considerable commercial stake in that country, and her position as a North African Power to be safeguarded, as they most effectively will be, by English arms. It has, at the same time, been made evident that, with whatever military or naval measures she may think fit to adopt. The occupation of the Suez Canal by the English fleet and army is the most striking demonstration of this fact. Our ironclads are riding at anchor in Lake Timsah; our troops hold Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez; the whole line of the canal from north to south has, in fact, been converted into a base for military operations. Yet no Government in Europe has uttered a word of remonstrance. The silence was unbroken save by the protesting voice of M. de Lesseps and M. de Lesseps' protest, which was essentially that of the man of business and not of the politician, has, with the exception of the French, the true and real possessors of the right to the whole island and everything in it. This right, however, the perfidious scions of Albion are endeavouring and designing to supersede, and with a view to this they are working upon the feelings of those convenient barbarians, the Hovas. These latter—the third party to the affair—are described as men of a cunning and ill-conditioned race, readily yielding to the base insinuations upon which the English relied. Men like the French—Consul and Vice-Consul—good easy men—do nothing but what is fair and above-board, whereas the secret agents of the English are sowing the seeds of disaffection with a view to stir up a native rebellion against the sway of the French, in order to serve the native conquerors as occasion may suggest. The most remarkable feature in the whole affair is, however, the religious element. It appears that there are plenty of Catholic agents in the island who might, if they chose, counteract the anti-gallican tendencies spreading amongst the Hovas. But the Jesuits, having been ill-treated by France, are in no humour to do her this good turn, and are said to have frankly confessed that they would not serve the interests of the Republic in the matter. On the other hand, the Evangelical missionaries are as active as ever, and a large number of them come from England, or at least represent English religious societies, there is all the more opening left to them for converting the natives to a policy unfavourable to France.—*Globe*.

MADAGASCAR.

Although the conflict of interests between England and France which seemed at one time impending in Egypt has been temporarily averted, no similar amicable arrangement or postponement seems to have been effected in the island of Madagas-

car—

A rather truculent letter appears in the *Paris Press*, proposing to give an explanation of the whole circumstances of this deplorable complication. The writer starts by declaring that there are three parties represented in the squabble—the English, the French, and the native tribe of the Hovas. Of these the French are, of course, according to our writer's views, the true and real possessors of the right to the whole island and everything in it. This right, however, the perfidious scions of Albion are endeavouring and designing to supersede, and with a view to this they are working upon the feelings of those convenient barbarians, the Hovas. These latter—the third party to the affair—are described as men of a cunning and ill-conditioned race, readily yielding to the base insinuations upon which the English relied.

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COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, FIRDAY.

The Queen and their Royal Highnesses Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught drove out yesterday afternoon. The Duchess of Albany walked, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps. Capt. Edwards, C.B., and Mrs. Edwards had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family in the evening. Her Majesty went out this morning.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have left town for Horan Court, Christchurch.

The Earl and Countess of Longford have left Bruton-street for their seat in Ireland.

Earl Granville arrived in town on Friday from Walmer Castle.

Lord and Lady Carrington on leaving town went to Gunton Park, Norfolk, and next week go visiting in Scotland.

Lord and Lady Hothfield and family have left Hothfield Place for Appleby Castle, Westmorland, for a few weeks.

The Prime Minister arrived at his official residence in Downing-street on Friday from visiting Lord Wolverton at his seat near Wimborne.

Lady Hare Clarges is staying at Brown's Hotel.

Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote arrived at Pyne's, near Exeter, on Friday evening.

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NICE—15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

Great Britain

LONDON, AUGUST 28-29, 1882.

THE MILITARY CONVENTION WITH THE PORTE.

As the Sultan has at last accepted the military convention we must now reckon upon the presence of Turkish troops in Egypt and make the best we can of the situation. It is fortunate that he has taken so long to make up his mind, since the delay has enabled us to get through a good deal of preliminary work without the embarrassment of looking after Turkish movements. On the generally accepted theory of his hesitation and indecision it is not easy to see what he hopes to gain by his tardy acceptance of the British conditions. If he is anxious to retain his prestige as a temporal ruler, he would have done wisely to secure a share in the work of putting down Egyptian disorder at a somewhat earlier date. If his chief preoccupation is his authority as Caliph, he cannot be congratulated upon having chosen a favourable moment to declare against Arabi. Having held aloof so long, he would probably have best consulted his own interests by declining to go to Egypt upon condition, and pleading to his co-religionists the impossibility of making head against British power. If he really intends to observe the conditions he has accepted, he would seem to have taken the course best fitted to weaken alike his temporal and his spiritual authority. So far as this country's interests are concerned, we have steadily maintained that the presence of the Turks in Egypt, under no matter what conditions, must be highly embarrassing and detrimental. From that opinion there would now be few dissentients were it not for the necessity of apologising for the course actually taken. None are better aware than those engaged in negotiation with the Porte how difficult it is to bring the two sides together. Having done so, however, he will have to face them while the General marches on Cairo. The necessary reinforcements will, however, be forthcoming. Besides the depots forming at Cyprus, the permanent Mediterranean garrisons could in a few days land several thousand men at Alexandria or Port Said, and Indian reserves in some numbers are being got ready. The enormous majority of Englishmen, differing as they may in details about the circumstances which led to the war, are absolutely united in believing that it must be thoroughly and handsomely accomplished now that it has been begun, and have no thought of compromise or withdrawal till Egypt is thoroughly pacified, a stable Government arranged for, and the renewal of mischievous guard against. Any action necessary for the accomplishment of these purposes will be gladly acquiesced in by the country, and any demand which Sir Garnet Wolseley may make are pretty certain to be attended to. Whatever may be thought of Arabi's policy, from a purely military point of view, it can hardly be denied that it has been calculated, by obliging us to retain so large a force idle or comparatively idle in Alexandria, to weaken the hands of our General as much as possible. But they are probably still strong enough, or will be when the Indian reinforcements have mustered fully, to do their work. If not, they will be speedily and effectively strengthened.—*Daily News*.

should be seen in Egypt but our own. And we have of course to consider how the gradual decay of those feelings of national animosity which were engendered by the war. If, however, there had been any possibility of the discontinuance of the *fête de Selan*, that possibility has been destroyed by the unfortunate speech delivered at the Trocadero by M. Paul Bert three weeks ago, but which appears only now to have caught the eye of the German reader. The festival will have received a new lease of life, and Germans will be more than ever convinced that France must still be regarded as a deadly foe with whom no peace is possible save a truce, and who can only be held back from a war of revenge by convincing her of her own impotence. It has generally been supposed in England that the revelation afforded by recent events of the impotence of France and her almost craven dread of any warlike enterprise must have been regarded with peculiar complacency in Germany. But there is one explanation of the inaction of France in Egypt which, unfortunately, is by no means calculated to reassure the German mind. Most people, including Frenchmen themselves, maintain that the non-intervention policy of France is due to the almost passionate desire of the constituencies to avoid war in any kind or shape. French democracy, they say, is for peace-at-any-price. The purpose of money has supplanted the thirst for glory, the nation has forsaken the battlefield for the Bourse. That is one theory, but it is not one which commands itself to the alarmists in Germany. A nation's character, they say, does not change in a day. If France refuses to intervene in Egypt, it is only in order that she may keep her troops in readiness for use nearer home. The desire for peace is only a veil to conceal the passion for revenge, and France, behind an apparent devotion to material wealth, is straining every energy to make ready for the vindication of Alsace and Lorraine. This latter interpretation might not have found much acceptance, but for the indiscretion of M. Paul Bert.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice are expected to leave Osborne on Thursday evening for Scotland, and should the Court quit the Isle of Wight as anticipated her Majesty will arrive at Balmoral on Friday afternoon. The autumnal royal visit to the north will this season be much later than is customary.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Herford arrived at Ragley Hall, Alcester, on Saturday, from a tour in Switzerland. The Marquis and Marchioness will receive company at their country seat this week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton and family are staying at Birkhall House, Ballater.

The Marchioness of Tweeddale is progressing favourably.

The Earl of Granville returned to town, after visiting the Queen at Osborne on Monday morning, and later in the day left for Walmer Castle.

The Earl of Stratbrooke has arrived in town from Buxton.

Viscount Castlerose has left town to join the Earl and Countess of Kinnear at Abberfeldy Cottage, Blair.

Lord and Lady M. Temple received 300 members of the British Association, assembled at Sandringham, Broadlands on Saturday afternoon, after their visit to the old Abbey Church of Ramsey. Refreshments were served to the party in the orangery.

Lord and Lady Rayleigh and the Hon. Mr. Strutt are staying on a visit to Lord and Lady Mount Temple at Broadlands, near Romsey, Hants.

The Bishop of London has left Fulham Palace for the Continent for a few weeks.

Mr. and Lady Agnes Scott have arrived at Finnart Lodge Loch, Rannoch, Perthshire, for the autumn.

The death is announced of the Dowager Lady Hylton, who on the morning of the 19th was seized by a sudden stroke of paralysis, and lingered in an unconscious state until Sunday last at Munstead, Godalming. Sophia Penelope, daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, fourth baronet of that name, was born in 1822. She married in July, 1857, Mr. Fox-Strangways, who in the following year succeeded his brother as Earl of Ilchester. He died in January, 1865, and in 1867 Lady Ilchester married the first Lord Hylton, and was again left a widow in 1876. She had no children by either marriage. The funeral will take place at All Saintsbury, where her first husband is interred.

The Hon. Thomas Moreton FitzHardinge Berkeley died on Sunday at his residence, Cranford, Middlesex, in his 68th year. The deceased was the fifth son of Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, who died in 1810, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Mr. William Cole, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, and younger brother of Maurice, first Lord FitzHardinge. He was born in 1796, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Mr. Berkeley, though the fifth son of his father, was the first born after the marriage of 1796, and would have been the sixth Earl by the decision of the House of Lords; but he never took his seat in Parliament nor assumed the title. He was one of the co-heirs to the Barony of Mowbray, Seagrave, and Braose of Gower. The heir presumptive to the earldom is Mr. Berkeley's cousin, Mr. George Lennox Rawdon Berkeley, eldest surviving son of the late Admiral Sir George Grey, and grandson of the fourth Earl. He was born in 1827, and married in 1860 Cecile, daughter of Capt. Edouard de Melkort, formerly wife of Admiral Sir Fleetwood Pellew.

He has a son.

The death is also announced of Lady Hawke, widow of Sir Henry Hawke, the captor of Lucknow, which occurred on Friday last at her residence in Kensington-park-gardens. She was a daughter of the Rev. Joshua Marsham, D.D., of Serampore, and was born in 1809. It may be remembered that a few days before the tidings of Hawke's death reached England letters patent to create him a baronet were directed. His widow, at the instance of the Queen, received the rank to which she would have been entitled if he had lived a little longer, and a pension of £1,000 was bestowed upon her by Parliament.

We sincerely regret to have

to state that on Friday last Miss Charlotte Cadogan, daughter of Mr. Frederick and Lady Adelaide Cadogan, met with an accident

which caused her to be dreadfully burnt. For

some hours her life was despaired of, but she

at last rallied, and, under the care of Mr. Oscar Clayton and Mr. Heckman is, it is to be hoped, in a more favourable state. Miss Cadogan's recovery, if happily it takes place, must be accompanied by severe suffering, and will be of long duration.

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A PRIZE FIGHT.—At an early hour on Sunday morning a number of constables from stations in the suburbs of North London proceeded to the Hog's Back, a hill in Hornsey parish, close to the Tottenham boundary, and found a prize fight going on in the centre of a sandpit, and in the presence of 150 spectators.

Four arrests were made, including that of one of the combatants. He was stripped to the shirt, and had two bad black eyes.

Two of the other men in custody are said to

have been acting as seconds. The fight,

which had been going on for half an hour, was for £50 a side.

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THE BLOOD FEUD IN EUROPE.

The gaze of the West has for some time been fixed on the East, and in England for many weeks no attention has been paid to anything outside Egypt. But no mistake

can be greater than to imagine that all the Powers are equally preoccupied with the campaign on the Canal. It is only because of the light which events in Egypt throw upon the situation in Europe, and upon the possible opportunities which may arise out of the complication in the Levant for the execution or the prevention of great schemes of Continental policy, that Prince Bismarck and other Chancellors follow so closely every move in the Nile Valley. It is only natural that it should be so; but, natural and obvious as it is, the public is constantly in need of being reminded that its standpoint in relation to Egypt is by no means that of all our neighbours. The standpoint of Russia, of Austria, and of Italy does not call for notice just now; but, this morning we are reminded that in Paris and in Berlin this Egyptian interlude is almost exclusively regarded from the standpoint supplied by the war of 1870. Exactly twelve years have elapsed this week since the German troops, concentrating around the crushed and shattered wreck of the Imperial army, destroyed at once the Empire and the ascendancy of France at the battle of Sedan. Of late a discussion has been going on in Germany as to the wisdom of discontinuing the annual celebration of the crowning victory of September 2. Not that there is any desire in the Germans to ignore the triumph achieved by the genius of their generals and the valour of their troops. Nearly every village has its "tree of Sedan," planted on the first anniversary of that fatal day. Memorials of the war occupy conspicuous positions in almost every town, and the National Denkmäler, that gigantic memorial of the great war which, with such infinite labour, is being reared on the wooded heights of the Niederwald, far above the broad and winding Rhine, is still progressing rapidly to completion. But it was thought by some that the time had now come when the infliction of a ruinous defeat upon a neighbouring nation should be to raise the suspicion that our invitation to the Porte was never seriously intended from the first—that we had from the beginning, in short, or at least from the moment when France drew back, resolved that no other flag

should be seen in Egypt but our own. And

we have of course to consider how the gradual decay of those feelings of national animosity which were engendered by the war.

If, however, there had been any possibility of the discontinuance of the *fête de Selan*, that possibility has been destroyed by the unfortunate speech delivered at the Trocadero by M. Paul Bert three weeks ago, but which appears only now to have caught the eye of the German reader. The festival will have received a new lease of life, and Germans will be more than ever convinced that France must still be regarded as a deadly foe with whom no peace is possible save a truce, and who can only be held back from a war of revenge by convincing her of her own impotence. It has generally been supposed in England that the revelation afforded by recent events of the impotence of France and her almost craven dread of any warlike enterprise must have been regarded with peculiar complacency in Germany. But there is one explanation of the inaction of France in Egypt which, unfortunately, is by no means calculated to reassure the German mind. Most people, including Frenchmen themselves, maintain that the non-intervention policy of France is due to the almost passionate desire of the constituencies to avoid war in any kind or shape. French democracy, they say, is for peace-at-any-price. The purpose of money has supplanted the thirst for glory, the nation has forsaken the battlefield for the Bourse. That is one theory, but it is not one which commands itself to the alarmists in Germany. A nation's character, they say, does not change in a day. If France refuses to intervene in Egypt, it is only in order that she may keep her troops in readiness for use nearer home. The desire for peace is only a veil to conceal the passion for revenge, and France, behind an apparent devotion to material wealth, is straining every energy to make ready for the vindication of Alsace and Lorraine. This latter interpretation might not have found much acceptance, but for the indiscretion of M. Paul Bert.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

SUFFERINGS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

THE CAPTURE OF MAHMOUD FEHMY.

The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondents at the seat of war:—

CAMP OPPOSITE ABU QIRSHAH, Aug. 27.

There is no news of extraordinary importance to chronicle to-day. As I have already informed you, General Graham has occupied

Kassassin Lock, and the dams having been

pierced, water has begun to move slowly eastwards. This has disclosed, if what I hear

is confirmed, a piece of truly diabolical malice

on the part of those in command of the Egyptian forces. A number of corpses of men and camels have been thrown into the stagnant water, probably in the hope that an outbreak

of some deadly contagious fever might be

produced among the British troops, and, of course, also in the dotted towns supplied

from the canal. I write feebly, for I have

not yet recovered from the effects of the

infection of the engine will enable the armoured train, which has been

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Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 28—29, 1882.

THE MILITARY CONVENTION WITH THE PORTE.

The Sultan has at last accepted the military convention we must now reckon upon the presence of Turkish troops in Egypt and make the best we can of the situation. It is fortunate that he has taken so long to make up his mind, since the delay has enabled us to get through a good deal of preliminary work without the embarrassment of looking after Turkish movements. On the generally accepted theory of his hesitation and indecision it is not easy to see what he hopes to gain by his tardy acceptance of the British conditions. If he is anxious to retain his prestige as a temporal ruler, he would have done wisely to secure a share in the work of putting down Egyptian disorder at a somewhat earlier date. If his chief preoccupation is his authority as Caliph, he cannot be congratulated upon having chosen a favourable moment to declare against Arabi. Having held aloof so long, he would probably have best consulted his own interests by declining to go to Egypt upon conditions, and pleading to his co-religionists the impossibility of making head against British power. If he really intends to observe the conditions he has accepted, he would seem to have taken the course best fitted to weaken alike his temporal and his spiritual authority. So far as this country's interests are concerned, we have steadily maintained that the presence of the Turks in Egypt, under no matter what conditions, must be highly embarrassing and detrimental. From that opinion there would now be few dissentients were it not for the necessity of apologising for the course actually taken. None are better aware than those engaged in negotiation with the Porte how thoroughly hostile to the work we have in hand it shows itself down to the present moment. Everything that intrigues could do has been done to throw obstacles in our way. Persistent efforts have been made to excite opposition among the European Powers, while Arabi has been encouraged by all the underhand devices of Oriental diplomacy. It is not credible that this persistent hostility has given place in a night to a spirit of frank and sincere co-operation. It follows that we cannot trust the Turks to adhere loyally to the conditions of the Convention. We must make ourselves independent of their disposition by detailing a sufficient force to keep them in check. By their presence in Egypt, even though they should never venture upon any overt act of hostility, they thus add greatly to the difficulties of our task. That, however, is not the worst. The cost of a few thousand extra soldiers is easily measurable, and although it might have been avoided by a little timely boldness, it will not make a very great deal of difference to this country. The hindrance to the rapid and effective solution of the political difficulties, which the Turks will have it in their power to cause, is a more serious consequence of their admission into Egypt. When we have done our best, we shall find that they will add appreciably in many ways to the obstacles we have to contend with.—Times.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

Among the various reports and rumours which are circulated, not the least probable and certainly not the least encouraging is the statement that both from England and from India fresh troops are ready to be placed at Sir Garnet Wolseley's disposal at very short notice. The expedition as originally planned was not lashedly calculated; and events have shown that the actual force is certainly not too much for the work in hand, especially if the embarrassing presence of a Turkish contingent has to be counted in. An army drags after it a lengthening chain, heavier at each extension of its communications and supports. Even if Sir Garnet Wolseley meets with full success at Tel-el-Kebir he will have to hold the line to Ismailia in some force to prevent attempts being made on it from Salahi and Abu Kibir, or he will be obliged to despatch a flying column to the north to clear the country in that direction. Either of these courses will absorb men, while as he gets further up the country, unless Arabi abandons his positions in the north altogether, a considerable force will have to face them while the General marches on Cairo. The necessary reinforcements will, however, be forthcoming. Besides the depots forming at Cyprus, the permanent Mediterranean garrisons could in a few days land several thousand men at Alexandria or Port Said, and Indian reserves in some numbers are being got ready. The enormous majority of Englishmen, differing as they may in details about the circumstances which led to the war, are absolutely united in believing that it must be thoroughly and handsomely accomplished now that it has been begun, and have no thought of compromise or withdrawal till Egypt is thoroughly pacified, a stable Government is arranged for, and the renewal of mischief guarded against. Any action necessary for the accomplishment of these purposes will be gladly acquiesced in by the country, and any demand which Sir Garnet Wolseley may make are pretty certain to be attended to. Whatever may be thought of Arabi's policy, from a purely military point of view, it can hardly be denied that it has been calculated, by obliging us to retain so large a force idle or comparatively idle in Alexandria, to weaken the hands of our General as much as possible. But they are probably still strong enough, or will be when the Indian reinforcements have mustered fully, to do their work. If not, they will be speedily and effectively strengthened.—*Daily News*.

DEATH OF BISHOP STEERE.—Bishop Steere died at Zanzibar on Sunday of apoplexy. The late Bishop was a graduate of London University. He was ordained priest by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1858, and, after occupying curacies in Devonshire and Lincolnshire, became chaplain to Bishop Tozer, in 1862. He returned to England in 1868, only to resume mission work in 1872, and two years later Edward Steere was consecrated Bishop of Central Africa. He edited Bishop Butler's works, and translated portions of the Bible into the language of the people among whom he laboured. He was 51 years of age.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

SUFFERINGS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, AUGUST 28—29, 1882.

THE CAPTURE OF MAHMOUD FEHMY.

The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondents at the seat of war:

Camp Opposite Abu Rishen, Aug. 27.

There is no news of extraordinary importance to chronicle to-day. As I have already informed you, General Graham has occupied Kasassin Lock, and the dams having been pierced, water has begun to move slowly eastwards. This has disclosed, if what I hear confirmed, a piece of truly diabolical malice on the part of those in command of the Indian forces. A number of camels and men and camels have been driven into the stagnant water, probably in the hope that an outbreak of some deadly contagion fever might be produced among the British troops, and, of course, also in the doomed towns supplied by the canal. I write feelingly, for I have to-day myself drunk some of this water through a pocket filter. These filters are rather scarce in camp, and, of course, they are useless against a mass of putrid animal matter. The men are continually filling their bottles at the canal, and it is impossible to prevent them. The heat is simply insupportable, and all creatures with skins must fill them with water or suffer torments. Since I have been sitting under the shelter of a friend's tent this afternoon a young officer of Dragoons fainted on the sand, but I am happy to say all is right again. The hospital on the other side of the canal, a pretty little mosque of red and white brick, is daily filled with cases of sunstroke.

We have to-day fatigue parties, who have already some of them done four and a half hours' work, toiling at the unloading of transport barges under the scorching sun at noon. It is true that the order has been made that the men shall in future cease work between half-past 12 and 4; but the time for stopping should have been 11. I have ridden since I have been here sometimes from dawn until night was far advanced, and can assert that even on horseback the heat from 11 to 4 is enough to try the strongest. It may be asked why work should not be done all day, the men sleeping by day. The answer is that no supply of labour at all adequate for the necessities of the case has been provided for the use of the troops. The Intelligence Department was indeed the columns of the public press, what was the nature of the country on this line of operations; yet stores are now being hauled, at Ismailia, and supplies cannot be obtained in anything like the quantity required. The few Arab labourers at work receive 4s. a day, while thousands of Chinese or other coolies might have been brought here and would have been glad to get half that amount. The engines on board the transports have not been able to be landed yet because of their great weight. I saw this morning ten powerful horses hardy dragging a single truck. Doubtless such difficulties have already been provided for by a man as fertile in resources as the General commanding. But they must materially increase his anxieties at critical moments, and severely tax the attention of the distinguished Chief of the Staff. That able and untiring officer has done wonders, but technical points essential to the establishment of an efficient system of transport are so numerous and varied that unless a Chief of the Staff be attached at some period of his career to the Transport Department, which is never done in our Army, he can exercise no sufficient and timely control. Most of the obstacles, however, are already surmounted by the indefatigable officer in charge here, Commissary-General Grattan, who will probably never again spend four such busy days as those which have followed the advance of the troops. The dam here is now pierced sufficiently for light craft to pass through, but whether, with our advanced port look rather uncertain. A steamer was shot yesterday near the Canal, and a shore-boats attacked this afternoon by a party of the enemy, who were driven off by the Dragoons. The boats now advance under an escort. A very unusual scene occurred at the dam this afternoon. A party of 20 men in the Canal, with nothing in the way of clothing except regulation helmets, were digging industriously at the remains of the dam, while lower down reluctant horses and vicious mules were forced across amidst shouts of laughter. I should mention that Sir Garnet Wolsey on the 24th left all arrangements for the operations of the 25th to General Willis, who accordingly rode round with Colonel Gillespie and made dispositions leading to such satisfactory results next day. One proof mentioned by the Duke of Connaught of the spirit of his men was that 24 hours after starting from Ismailia they had nothing served out to them, yet hungry, thirsty, worn out as they were, dirty, and unshaven, they were most anxious to be led forward against the enemy.

Ismailia, Aug. 28, Noon.

Sir Garnet Wolsey and his Staff are still here. Several steam launches are busily employed in carrying and towing barges with Commissariat. Mahmoud Pacha Fehmy, mentioned last week as a prisoner, is now lodged here; he was Chief of Staff, and Inspector of Fortifications of the rebel army. The last of the troops will be landed to-day; part of the 3d and 13th Bengal Cavalry. An engine from Suez arrived last evening, and was at once utilized to take provisions and Postal Corps to the front. Our having the engine is a great boon, but more are wanted. I inspected the field bakery yesterday. It turns out 5,000 lbs. of bread a day.

5 p.m.

Major Tulloch has just left for the front. He takes his provisions and baggage on pack-saddles, in order to be independent of the Commissariat. His orders are to advance the enemy, and so keep the Commander-in-Chief informed of their exact movements and position. The choice of this officer for the work is wisely made, for certainly no one is better fitted or has a better knowledge of the country. But it is needless to dwell on the qualifications of one who has already shown himself so useful in the present campaign. Ammunition and artillery continue going forward to the front.

Port Said, Aug. 28, 4 p.m.

I have just had an interview with Yusuf Bey Nourreddin, whose escape from Cairo another correspondent will have informed you. He gives me the following details:—Every day Turkish and Circassian residents in Cairo are being arrested and imprisoned by Arabi's adherents, and are never heard of again. Nuham Pacha's palace has been looted and burnt—the only house that has been destroyed yet. Some Turkish and Circassian pachas, with the few Europeans remaining, are guarding the citadel and seem well prepared to hold their own until the British come up. He speaks very highly of the way in which he was received by the British officer at Kantara, and says he is quite certain that if the absurd stories circulated in the Arab camp of atrocities committed by the British, were disproved, the majority of Arabi's troops would desert. He states that at Kafdradow there is a large force of Bedouins of a tribe named Oulad Ali, and at Salahich 15,000 Bedouins of the tribe Taharan About Sultan, who stand firm to Arabi only through fear, and are prepared to lay down their arms when the British advance.

The correspondent of the Standard at Ismailia, telegraphing on Monday, says:—

Although there are no regular Egyptian troops upon the Canal, it cannot be said to be absolutely safe. As I started from Port Said last night on my return here, a naval officer warned us to take care of ourselves, for that increased and strengthened—not evacuated, and centres have arrived, stating that unless the

a bumboot supplying posts on the Canal with provisions was fired into on the previous night at a point fourteen miles from here. Four Maltese on board were wounded by slugs, and the boat was taken and plundered. The assailants were a party of Bedouins on the eastern bank of the Canal.

The arrival from Suez of the engine will enable the armoured train, which has been provided to make rapid movements when necessary. Yesterday it started for the front, under the command of Lieutenant Purvis, of the *Penelope*, with a 40-pounder gun, a Gatling, and 27 Blue Jackets. The train was drawn by mules, General Wilkinson, of the Indian Division, arrived yesterday to confer with Sir Garnet, and return to-morrow. He was escorted by a troop of 13th Bengal Lancers, who rode from Suez to Ismailia, afeat which speaks volumes for the condition of their horses. The 13th got to the front to-morrow; the 19th Hussars went forward to-morrow.

While General Drury Lowe was surveying the village captured yesterday, a respectable man came up and entered into conversation with him in French. While they were talking an Egyptian officer passed as a prisoner under an escort. The Egyptian officer exclaimed to General Drury Lowe, "That man you are speaking to is Mahmoud Fehmy, Arabi's second in command." The man was at once arrested, and was brought in here in the evening. This capture is of very great importance. It appears that Mahmoud Fehmy went out from Tel-el-Kebir in a train to reconnoitre, and ascended a hill. While he was absent the engine driver sought refuge of our soldiers, and at once put the train and returned. Fehmy, with his servant, ignorant of the reason of the sudden retirement of the train, came down the hill and walked along the line into the village, where he expected to find Egyptian troops. Finding it occupied by the English, he, with great coolness and presence of mind, walked up to the General, and entered into conversation with him, and would probably have been able to retire unmolested had he not been recognised by the Egyptian prisoner. Next only to Arabi himself, the capture is the most important which could have been effected. Mahmoud Fehmy is the most distinguished pupil which the military school of Cairo has produced. Before the troubles began he was Inspector-General of Fortifications. When Arabi regained power he supported him heartily, and was by him named Minister of Public Works. He designed the line of Kafdr Dowar and Tel-el-Kebir, going to the latter place nominally to give his advice to General Gill as the General Commanding. Arabi has succeeded in the leading Chiefs of his hostiles for the good behaviour of which he has done wonders, but technical points essential to the establishment of an efficient system of transport are so numerous and varied that unless a Chief of the Staff be attached at some period of his career to the Transport Department, which is never done in our Army, he can exercise no sufficient and timely control. Most of the obstacles, however, are already surmounted by the indefatigable officer in charge here, Commissary-General Grattan, who will probably never again spend four such busy days as those which have followed the advance of the troops.

The dam here is now pierced sufficiently for light craft to pass through, but whether, with our advanced port look rather uncertain. A steamer was shot yesterday near the Canal, and a shore-boats attacked this afternoon by a party of the enemy, who were driven off by the Dragoons. The boats now advance under an escort. A very unusual scene occurred at the dam this afternoon. A party of 20 men in the Canal, with nothing in the way of clothing except regulation helmets, were digging industriously at the remains of the dam, while lower down reluctant horses and vicious mules were forced across amidst shouts of laughter. I should mention that Sir Garnet Wolsey on the 24th left all arrangements for the operations of the 25th to General Willis, who accordingly rode round with Colonel Gillespie and made dispositions leading to such satisfactory results next day. One proof mentioned by the Duke of Connaught of the spirit of his men was that 24 hours after starting from Ismailia they had nothing served out to them, yet hungry, thirsty, worn out as they were, dirty, and unshaven, they were most anxious to be led forward against the enemy.

MONDAY EVENING.

Mahmoud Fehmy has made a frank statement, with full detail, of a very interesting nature. It appears that the enemy are much stronger in artillery at Tel-el-Kebir than was thought. They have five batteries of Krupp field guns, besides three mounted batteries. He declares that they were forbidden to attack us on Thursday. The English exaggerated his strength of the English strength show how great was the moral effect of Hinkman's two guns, which led to the strong reinforcing of the enemy's artillery at the front. An officer, high on the Staff, declared to me to-day that he believed that we shall be in Cairo in ten days' time. The work done in the way of transport by the soldiers and sailors without any cost to the Government is simply amazing. We have to make up trains for them. The Canal has been cleared, which means that we shall be able to make a more rapid advance.

The Daily News correspondent at Ismailia telegraphed on Monday night:—

The enemy is said to be much disengaged, and will perhaps retire on Cairo; but he has 60 guns and about 30,000 men in his great position, so he may risk some serious fighting. There are rumours that Arabi himself came to Tel-el-Kebir to superintend the final stand, but others maintain that he resolved to stick to Kafdr Dowar as an advance from Alexandria is his great fear, and he wishes above all things to keep his men up to the fighting point in that direction. I believe, however, this dictator will not far off when the decisive move is made by the English against Tel-el-Kebir. His army there is the flower of the Egyptian military party. If he cannot hold the point the game is lost, and one can hardly believe that he will remain absent at the critical hour. Everything works very smoothly in the harbour here. There is plenty of bustle, but very little confusion. Stores are smartly landed, and the only difficulty is to get them to the front. This difficulty will soon be solved by the railway, and affairs will proceed much more rapidly.

In these days of censorship I cannot say how soon the Indian contingent is likely to be on the march to the front, nor how soon an armed train like ours will land at Alexandria on the way. In both these things are like to be in excellent trim. They are just the men for this climate, and are making light of the heat which is so dangerous to soldiers of the Northern race. I went to-day over the Ismailia Palace, now used as a military hospital. The building is very humble for a palace, but the rooms are large and airy for a hospital. Surgeon-Major Anderson and his subordinates seem to have done all that is possible to make the poor fellows comfortable. About 200 patients have been received as yet, many of them for sunstroke, others for dysentery, and a few for gunshot wounds. All the sick officers are doing fairly well. The wounded, both officers and men, are a good account to give.

The Alexandria correspondent of the same paper telegraphed on Monday:—

The garrison at Mex has been reinforced to-day, as the Bedouins have formed a camp on the opposite shore of Lake Mareotis, near the causeway, and after the tents were pitched a large body of cavalry arrived. In the engagement yesterday 60 Bedouins, it is supposed, were killed and wounded. Private French, who was killed while driving the Bedouins from his house, was buried in the afternoon.

Nothing was done at Ramleh to-day. It is thought probable that the last shell from the seven-inch gun yesterday did not hit the gun on Arabi's battery, which is ascertained to be a 15-centimetre Krupp gun, admirably adapted for the work required. Arabi is reported to be at Salahiye, but certain works at Kafdr Dowar are being in progress. The Bedouins are being instructed to lay down their arms when the British advance.

The correspondent of the Standard at Ismailia, telegraphing on Monday, says:—

Although there are no regular Egyptian troops upon the Canal, it cannot be said to be absolutely safe. As I started from Port Said last night on my return here, a naval officer

warned us to take care of ourselves, for that increased and strengthened—not evacuated, and centres have arrived, stating that unless the

men are reinstated they will resign en masse. Five sub-constables, in lieu of those dismissed, arrived in Limerick to-night for duty, and were coldly received by the local men, whose determination to resent the dismissal of their comrades is hourly increasing. Subscription lists have been already opened for the dismissed five constables, and the same course has been taken in nearly every barrack throughout Ireland.

BELFAST, MONDAY NIGHT.

No public meeting has been held, and there is no member of the Episcopal Bench who, it can reasonably be hoped, will discharge the duties of his high office with anything like his judgment, dignity, and tact. He is not a Greek play bishop like Blomfield, nor a society bishop like Wilberforce. He has been essentially a bishop of the whole English nation, and not of any section of it.

He has left the impression of his personality upon every class and order of his fellow-countrymen, has taken an active part in all movements of social reform, and has identified religion with practical charity in a way that some of his colleagues and many other priests would do well to imitate. He has illustrated and increased the dignity of his office; he has maintained and improved its traditions. To the rancorous vituperation of the prints, representative of the clerical securitism of Great Britain, he has indeed been exposed. But the loose-tongued licence of his lampooners is a tribute to the judicial impartiality of his behaviour.

The subjoined despatch, dated Ismailia, August 27, has been received at the War Office from Sir Garnet Wolsey:—

The following is the nominal roll of killed and wounded in the actions of the 24th and 25th instant:—

Household Cavalry.—Killed—1st Life Guards, Trooper Condy. Wounded severely—1st Life Guards, Trooper Shepherd; 2d Life Guards, Corporal Price (Rice); Troopers Matthews and Magee; Royal Horse Guards, Troopers Freeman and Bigg; 2d Life Guards, Corporal Hold; Troopers Hicklin and Browning.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Severely wounded—Major Bibby. Slightly wounded—Private Scott, and four other men, names not ascertained.

4th Dragoon Guards.—No killed or wounded reported. 16 men admitted to hospital with slight sprains.

N Battery, A Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.—Killed—Bombardier Pallard, Dr. Robertson and Goodell. Wounded—Gunner J. Knowles.

York and Lancaster Regiment.—Killed—Private Carly, Wounded—Corporal Hands, Privates Whelan, Stanfield, Radley (Ridley), Henham, and Griffin; also 23 admissions from sunstroke.

I visited hospital to-day and found all the wounded going to most satisfactorily. Major Bibby is progressing very favourably. Capt. Parry is getting on very well. Lord Meldrum hopes to be at duty in a few days.

COAT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice are expected to leave Osborne on Thursday evening for Scotland, and should the Court quit the Isle of Wight as anticipated her Majesty will arrive at Balmoral on Friday afternoon. The autumnal royal visit to the north will this season be much later than is customary.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Herford arrived at Balmoral on Saturday afternoon, from a tour in Switzerland. The Marquis and Marchioness will receive company at the Emigration Office; and so completely have the men of ten years' service and under lost confidence in the authorities that in a few days it is not improbable hundreds of them will resign.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY AGITATION.

The Standard publishes the following correspondence from various parts of Ireland with reference to the police agitation:—